ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,596—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1896.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINTS
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled.
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.V.L.CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	6296	T. F. Creery	15th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4305	A. Symons	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L.GANGES	6296	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7858	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	3907	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.L.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
B.V.L.SUTLEJ	4303	A. Symons	25th "
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7858	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mills	4,353	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Suez Canal House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 21, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 875 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrola, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrola, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 30th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, about the 30th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs.	15	0	0	per Share of Rs.	500	0	0	paid up
"	7	8	0	"	250	0	0	"
"	3	12	0	"	125	0	0	"
"	1	14	0	"	62	8	0	"
"	0	15	0	"	31	4	0	"

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th JANUARY, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Bombay, January 10, 1896. Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 15 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1895, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 28th January, 1896, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 16th instant.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive,
By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1896.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID STOCK OF

ENGLISH LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS,
COMPRISING
LADIES' AND GENT'S DRESSING BAGS,
SUIT AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' HAND BAGS,
HAIR BRUSHES IN EBONY AND IVORY,
HAND AND TRIPLE-FOLDING MIRRORS,
UNTARNISHABLE METAL GOODS,
JEWELLERY AND MUSIC CASES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS AND ETUI WORK-BOXES AND BASKETS,
POCKET, LETTER AND NOTE CASES,
PURSES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES,
FANS IN GREAT VARIETY,
DESKS AND STATIONERY CABINETS,
BLOTTING PADS AND WRITING CASES,
ALBUMS AND PHOTO FRAMES.
All goods are of guaranteed quality. Newest designs and perfect finish.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
FOUNDED 1848.
FINANCIAL POSITION,
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

ASSETS	£ 5,536,659
ANNUAL INCOME	£ 1,012,786
PAYMENT TO POLICYHOLDERS	£12,173,703

GRESHAM'S INDIAN RATES are exceptionally Low, and no Debts are added to Policies, thus avoiding Complicated Tables.
Compare the Rates before Insuring elsewhere.
There is nothing desirable in the Life Assurance System which this Society does not provide Cheaply and Profitably.
OPINIONS:
"The Gresham has made for itself a name and a fame in Europe second to none."—"Walford's Insurance Cyclopædia."
It looks as if the office was destined to become a historical one in magnitude, progress, and popularity."—"Agents' Journal" (April, 1895).
"The exceptionally fine business organization possessed by this successful Company has been employed with most gratifying results in the past year."—"Commercial World" (May, 1895).
Policies issued in Rupees and paid in Rupees.
Proposal Forms and full information may be had from the Undersigned.
Liberal Terms to Agents and Canvassers, who may apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS,	

BAHADUR REEDS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS ! TOYS ! ! DOLLS ! DOLLS ! !
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticurra Soap
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent in Boxes	Honey Water	Honey Soap
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Egg Julep Trufits	Lavender Water	Pears' Otto Rose Soap
Eau de Boiot	Rowland's Kalydor	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Maccassar Oil
Fleur de Riz	Bay Rum	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax	Cosmetique
Royal Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses	Smyth and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Floriline	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pears' Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Violla Soap	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Terrebene Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Lloyd's Kuzia
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	French Soap, Assorted	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velentine
Florida Water	Brilliantin	Rose Leaf Powder	
Rimmel's Pomade			

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths,
Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4.12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 295, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Avoid the Bombastic Shadow of Future Events, Grasp the Legitimate Substance of the Present, Embrace the only opportunity you may ever have Of witnessing the Greatest and Grandest

EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION

That ever Visited this Side of the Equator.

WILLISON'S

WORLD CIRCUS,

PACKED TO THE DOORS AGAIN ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

It takes Success to make Success, and the Triumph and Reception nightly accorded this the unique combination of sterling Artistes, and the flattering encomiums passed on our Exhibition by the Press and Public of Bombay, who unanimously endorse the World's opinion that our entertainment is as far above the

ORDINARY CIRCUS SHOW,

AS THE

STARS ABOVE THE EARTH.

We brook no difficulty, nor do we care for expense, and in pursuance of this our motto we have much pleasure in announcing important additions to our already pleasing Performances.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF

L-O-S N-I-B L-O-S,

"Sensational Aerial Act." The one wonderful Act of Modern Times. See it now or never.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF

MONS. AIMEE TOWN,

"The Man Serpent," and Graceful Parisian Contortionist. A truly Sensational and Scientific Show.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF

MDLLE. FREDERICA,

In her dashing Pirouette Act. The only Lady in the World who executes this daring feat. Can only be seen in this Combination of World's Wonders.

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE

DE VERE BROTHERS,

America's Greatest Gymnasts on the Horizontal Bars. All our Equestrian Emperors, Aerial Queens, and Gymnastic Darsalls in a pleasingly prepared Programme of picked Acts, only possible to this Cosmopolitan Company of

—PROCELLEAUSMATIC PERFORMERS—

NO BOMBAST. NO EXAGGERATION.

Our same Popular Prices:

Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

Natives only Annas 8.

Secure Seats daily at C. MITCHELL'S Cigar Stores, Medows Street.

GAIETY THEATRE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Members of the above Club assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs, will give a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by the Laughable Farce, in the GAIETY THEATRE, ON FRIDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M., to Commence at 9 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Annas 8.

THE S. S. "HOPEDALE" has ARRIVED from NEW YORK with Kerosene Oil and General Cargo.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

The Steamer is discharging CARGO in Stream and unless Boats are sent immediately for the CARGO the same will be landed by the Captain a CONSIGNEE'S risk and expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damages must be submitted to the Captain and Surveyor for COUNTERSIGNATURE before the Goods are removed from the Steamer.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Hopedale.

Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "AZAMOR."

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "AZAMOR," ARRIVED from CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and no Claims of any kind whatever will be entertained after the Departure of the Steamer.

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 27th January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

BACK BAY BATH Co.

GENERAL MEETING—THE ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY 4th February, at the Bath House, at 5-30 p.m.

H. W. D. SHALLARD,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Pupils of the Schools will take place in the Town Hall TO-DAY, at 4-15 p.m.

His Excellency LORD SANDHURST will distribute the Prizes.

NOTICE ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY proposes to hold his FIFTH VISITATION in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1896, at 4 p.m. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 7-15 a.m.

J. C. G. BOWEN,
Registrar of the Diocese.

Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

KASHMIR SAPPHIRES FOR SALE.

THE KASHMIR DARBAR propose to hold a further Sale of three or four boxes of ROUGH SAPPHIRES at Jamum, on the 10th of February next.

The Stones will be on view for two days previous to the sale. In the event of the boxes offered being sold, it is proposed to hold no more sales during the current year 1896.

All dealers are invited to attend.

AMARSINGH,
Vice President of Council.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the undermentioned Articles of purely Indian manufacture in such quantities as may be required during the official year 1896-97.

(1) Cloths, serges, flannels, drill, grey and twill Cotton and Patts for the annual Clothing of the Army.

(2) Service Clothing Materials, including Khaki Cloth for Coats and Paijamas, &c.

(3) Articles of Embroidery, such as Gold Laces Braids and Cords together with embroidered badges and Shoulder Straps, Gold Studs, &c., &c.

Tenders should be submitted in duplicate on Printed Forms which are obtainable at this office, and Tenders for Articles detailed in paras 1 and 3 above must be accompanied by two-yard samples of the materials tendered for and in case of patts one pair.

Tenders will be opened by the undersigned at noon on Monday, the 17th February 1896, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

Any further information required may be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipur.

A. C. TOKER, COLONEL,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipur: Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1896.

CLEARANCE SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION

OF THE

IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,

ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,

WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.

25 per cent. Discount on the Original Prices.

KUPPER'S PILSENER

Obtained Prize Medal for Excellence at the late Chicago Exhibition.

Rs. 6-6 per doz. Qts; Rs. 4-4 per doz. Pts.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), 28TH JANUARY,

THE GREAT CRITERION SUCCESS

"ALL ABROAD."

MR. JOHN F. SHERIDAN

IN HIS ECCENTRIC IMPERSONATION OF

MR. BEETHOVEN BOWLES.

☞ This Musical Extravaganza has been the Craze of the present London Season, and is absolutely the funniest piece of the Season.

The following songs are incidental to the piece:—"The Chanty," "Coo Coo," "La Diva," "The Phonograph," "The Case of Obedient Mary," "The Butterfly," "We're all off to Paris," "The Business Girl," etc., etc.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JANUARY,

"TRIP TO CHICAGO."

THURSDAY, 30TH.—"THE ARTIST'S MODEL."

FRIDAY, 31ST.—"DANDY DICK WHITTINGTON."

SATURDAY and MONDAY, 1ST and 3RD FEB.—"THE SHOP GIRL."

TUESDAY, 4TH FEB. (LAST NIGHT)—"THE NEW BARMAID."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE NEXT CONCERT

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY,

IN THE TOWN HALL,

When the larger Half of

HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"

Will be performed,

FULL ORCHETRA AND CHORUS.

The following Soloists will take part:—

Miss N. TUDBALL, Mrs. SQUIRE, Mrs. McLAREN } Sopranos.
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone.
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass.

CONDUCTOR.....Mr. R. B. NIXON,
ORGANIST.....Mr. G. R. JOHNSTON.

TICKETS—Price Three Rupees—may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

The CONCERT will begin at 9-15 P.M.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF SACRED CONCERT

To be Given at the

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA,

ON SATURDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

Voluntary, 5-15 P.M.

Organ Solo.....Anon.

Mr. F. S. DOVE.

1. Priests' War March from Athalie.....Mendelssohn. Band and Organ.
2. Solo (Tenor).....Cujus Animam.....Rossini. Mr. CHISSOLM.
3. Quartett (Instrumental).....Eia Mater.....Rossini. Members of H. M. 1. Rifles, Band, and Organ.
4. Solo (Soprano).....Come unto me.....Coenen. Mrs. SQUIRE.
5. Recitative and Solo from Hear my Prayer....Mendelssohn. Miss TUDBALL, and Members of Philharmonic Society
6. Solo (Contralto)..O Lord thou hast searched me out.....Bennett. Mrs. MACBETH.
7. Oboe Solo.....Mr. HENDERSON.
8. Solo (Baritone).....Star of Bethlehem.....Adams.
9. Chorus.....The Heavens are telling...Handel. Members of Philharmonic Society, Band, and Organ.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Organist.....Mr. F. S. DOVE.
Conductor.....Mr. G. HENDERSON.

Admission Free, but an Offertory will be made on behalf of the Fund for Repairs and Additions to the Organ which are very much needed. Contributions equivalent at least to the price of a Ticket for a first class Concert are solicited from each of the audience. Children should not be brought.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Colaba.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!

SCARLET, White, Grey and Brown, all sizes and qualities, suitable for Household use, and for Servants, Horses and Coolies.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

120 Fresh Australian Horses 120

Landed ex ss "Fultallee,"

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th, THURSDAY, the 30th, and FRIDAY, the 31st January, at 3 p.m., each day, Imported by Mr. Tulloch, the well-known Importer of Australian horses.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, at the Government Remount Stables, near Churney Road Station,

The balance of the present shipment consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of thorough-bred horses, from 15 hands high and upwards, suitable for British and Native Cavalry and Artillery, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to lose this opportunity of securing first-class horses of all description at this sale.

Every information given and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N. B.—The horses are now on view and will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
'A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are old in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired of constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

Bombay, 24th January, 1896.

GHELLABHAI, HARIDAS, ESQ.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to request that you will call an emergent PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay on TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 4 P.M., to protest against the proposed legislative action of the Government of India, whereby it is contemplated to so re-arrange the import and excise duties on cotton fabrics that the poorer classes who have hitherto been exempt from indirect taxation on this head will now have to pay 3½ per cent. more for the coarse cloths manufactured in the Indian Weaving Mills which form the chief item of their expenditure for wearing apparel, whilst the rich to whom the 5 per cent. duty hitherto levied on the finer goods manufactured by Lancashire has caused no hardship or objection, are to have the incidence of taxation against them reduced by 1½ per cent. AND FURTHER to protest against the principle involved whereby with our finances in such a condition as to admit of the remission of half-a-crore of Rupees, the opportunity is taken to remove some of the burdens laid on the rich by introducing new taxation on the poorer classes of the people, who are least fitted and able to bear increased taxation.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servants,

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, David Sassoon and Co., E. D. Sassoon and Co., Nowrojl Nusserwanji Wadia, J. W. Sleigh, Jamsetjee N. Tata, Varjevundas Madhowdas, T. J. Bennett, Thomas Blaney, Grattan Geary, G. A. Kittridge, Tribhovundas Varjeevundas, G. Cotton, D. E. Wacha, S. M. Moses, Henry Solomon, F. W Shaw, S. A. Nathan, J. A. Brested, Arthur Leslie, L. Affil, F. W Bickell, Robert Weherll, Dhurumsey Morarjee Gokuldas, Thomas Moore, George Lund, J. L. Symons, J. B. R. Macbeth, H. F. Wagstaff, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, S. E. Shilling, Charles H. B. Forbes, J. W. Cuffe, F. C. Mackrae, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Abdoola M. Dhurumsey, Jamsetjee Ardashir Wadia, H. Gill, Stewart L. Macnaughton, W. Leggat, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, J. A. Grant, A. W. Campbell, Bezonjee N. Kapadia, K. M Bhoroff, Hassonbhoy Dattoo, Kasoum Shiyar, Fazal Juanshing, Hajeebhoy Lalljee Janmahomed Ashar, Abdoolbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, Allana Manjee and Co., Doongursey Gangjee and Co., Hajee Adum Ismail and Co., Hajee Essack Soab and Sons, Hajee Janmahomed Hoosein, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmal and Co., Moosa Hajee Soomar, Figimahomed Fajijakar, Hajee Moosa Sooleman, Pirmahomed Allanakia, Adum Hajee Mahomed, Jakaria Ebrahim and Co. Hajee Mahomed Abba & Co., Lallobhai Harjeevundas, Abdoolla Socleman and Co., Abdoola Hajee Dawood, Akbar Hoosein Esmal & Co., Hajee Esmal Goolammahomed and Co., Hajee Esmal Hajee Joosub, Scolemanjee Kurrimbhoy, Mahomedally Lookmanjee, Sidik Hajee Soomar, Moosa Hajee Esmaljee, Jamal Shoor, Sorabjee N Talatee and Co, D. F. Tata, F. F. Talatee, Hajee Ebrahim and Co., Abdulraiman Hajee Hossein and Co., Manockchund Roopchand and Co., Abdul Latif Ahmed & Co., Hassom Ramtoola, Haroon Joomanahomed, Hajee Kadur Diva Angabhoy Kessowjee Soonderjee & Co., Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Ramdass Kasowjee, Dwarkadass Samjee, Mooljee Panachund Parekh, Gordhundass Pranjeewun, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co., Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co., Luckmidass Khimjee Sons and Co., Damodur Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co., Santaram Vithul, Visram Ebrahim and Co., Ebrahim Noordin, Eduljee Cursetjee Banutwala, Fazulbhoy Maherally Chinoy, K. M. Heramaneck and Co., Jumnadass and Co., Heerjee A. Khambata, Eduljee Merwanjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Davur, for the Hope Mills, Ltd., Rangildas Bhukhandas and Co., Sassoon J. David and Co., Thakars e Mooljee and Co., Damodur Thakersey Mooljee and Co., Thakarsey Mooljee Sons and Co., Jairam, Narronjee Sons and Co., Vithaldas Gopaldas and Co., Agents, the Union Mills, Ltd., Per Pro Denishunker Luxmishunker and Co., Kullanrai Shunkerprasad, Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Hormusjee Sorabjee and Co., Agents, the Jamshed Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Tapidas Varidas and Co., Khatau Makanjee and Co., for Khatau Makanjee, Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.; for Bombay United, Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.; and for the Britannia Mills, Ltd., The Lord Reay Mfg. Co., Ltd., Khote and Co., Ltd., Agents, for the Union Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Lang and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Eduljee Framjee and Co., Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, for Morarjee Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., for Morarjee Goculdas and Co., Agents, Nagindas Virjbhcokhandas and Co., Jaitaram Kamuldas, Kallidas Jootha, Khimjee Luxmidas, Virchand Rowjee, Gordhundas Kursondas, Vulubdas Jairam, The Jam Manufacturing Co., Kalidass Dhuramsey, Liladhur Kallidas, Motilal Canjee, Luxmidas Kalidas, Kursundas Luxmidas, Choonilall Sakuichund, Visram Naranjee, Girdhur Jaitha, Manjee Kasowjee, Gopaljee Cullianjee, Dharamsey Premchund, Damodur Haridas, Megjee Anandjee, Goculdas Sivajee, Jaithabhoy Waljee, Gordhundass Pitambur, Vulubdass Luxmidass, Ruttonsey Jeevraj, Jeewanbhoy Gojjansey, Varilal Hathibhoy, Vulubjee Magonlall, Hurrockchund Ramchund, Jaithabhoy Javirchund, Gopaldass Cursondass, Jacob Sassoon Mill, Liladhur Dhuramsey, Gopaljee Anandjee, Dossabhoy Thackersey, E. D. Sassoon Mill, Varilall Lallbhoy, Canjee Dhuramsey, Jootha Canjee, Damjee Urjon and Co., Shamjee Dhunjee and Co., Jaithabhoy Vurudhman, Devjee Virjee, Asaria Treecumjee and Co., Pranjivandass Gordhundass and Co., Nathoobhoy Soorchund, Ubjee Oomersee, Mansookhboy Bhagoobhai, Gungaram Chubildass, Harilall Girdharilall, Baicherdass Ambaidass, Shivchund Damjee, Hirachund Devchund, Balabhoy Magonlall, Venichund Jeita, Nehalchund Jaithabhoy, Moolchund Jamnadass, Thakordass Narrotamdass.

IN ACCORDANCE with the above requisition, I hereby call a Public Meeting at the Novelty Theatre on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 25th January, 1896

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1896, at 5-15 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the Balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

Rs. 500 REWARD.

IT is hereby notified that the above reward will be paid by the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of one Walter Rice, lately a clerk in the Storekeeper's Office, S. M. Ry., Hubli, who is accused of cheating under Section 420 Indian Penal Code, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued by the Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar.

The said Walter Rice, who has absconded since 16th October last, is described as follows:—

Age about 28 years, height 5ft. 8ins., complexion swarthy, square built, and slightly bald. Wears a black and rather heavy moustache and is a native of Cochin.

H. J. DUGGAN,
Superintendent of Police, S. M. Ry.

Police Superintendent's Office, Dharwar, 20th January, 1896.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY, Co., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following STORES for Twelve months, commencing from the first day of January. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

COCOANUT OIL, best	pay, about	25 Tons.
KEROSINE OIL, 150° flash	" "	1,600 Gallons.
Do. 125°	" "	6,250 "
CASTOR OIL, best	" "	32 Tons.
COTTON WASTE, No. 1	" "	19 "

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Casks to be returned FREE to Wari Bunder, Bombay.

Each Item to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1896.

Form of Tender can be had on Application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.

Bombay Agent's Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), 23rd January, 1896.

HAND-BOOK

OF

GIRAS AND GUARANTER,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthas and Rewakanthas, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press, Bombay.

The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.....Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

REVOLVER, 5 SHOT, HAMMERLESS, Self-extractor (plated), with Safety Bolt, 380 bore, weight about 20 ounces. A very true and highly-finished Pistol by American Arms Co., Boston, U. S. A. Price Rs. 60, or reasonable offer.

Address Owner,

Care of POSTMASTER, Deolali Camp.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries,

BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to Intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dimness of the eyes, &c., being a mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their purative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in boxes ONLY at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FND.	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incls. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

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ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED

ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW REWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	120,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,417½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,292xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,376
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100 / 75	all	12½ p.c.	166
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	670
ngio-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	850
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,585
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	910
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 × Rs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	585
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	768
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bullough's	1,500	500	500	25	695
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,315
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500	dvd Rs.30	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,140
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,200
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gujburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	1,170
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,587½
Manugon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	6,000	{250 / £5}	{250 / £5}	dvd - £½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	763	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,326
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,575
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	995
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Allliance	2,000	80	500	dvd Rs30	75
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	...	...	...	...	...
Uran Lakhmichand Currimbhoy C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	6
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	17
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	2.0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,60
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	52

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhowmugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton reuln Shalapore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Broach City Press Co. Ld	500	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	120
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+8	1160
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs10	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	1414-1
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Nasik Industrial Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	11
Mofussil Co	8,125	500	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1.0
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	dvd Rs65	1,170

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / 750}	100	100	15 / 7½	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	1250
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1325
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	200
Maharanee Iron Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	300	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	92½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	90
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,065
hacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	27-8
Sovereign bar Gold, old	"	27-3
Do. do. new	"	27-3½
Australia bar Gold	"	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-2
Do. crelgne	"	17-5
Do. Dussos	"	17-4
Do. ?	"	93-4
Do. 17½	"	93-8

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting to protest against proposed rearrangement of Cotton Duties, Novelty Theatre, 4 p.m.

Prize-Distribution, Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools, by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 4-15 p.m.

Mark Twain's Farewell "At Home," Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

Evening Entertainment to Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay, at "Westfield," Breach Candy, 9-30 p.m.

The Willard Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre.

Willison's Circus, Esplanade.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mount Tabor and Myrtledene left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Letimbro entered the dock on Sunday and the steamer Rufford Hall left it on Saturday; the steamer Armenia left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-30, this afternoon.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Inspector Noel, of the Bombay Police Force, has been transferred to Poona, in place of Inspector Guide, who has been appointed Acting Superintendent of Police.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—As there is an important public meeting to-day, at 4 p.m., it is thought desirable to postpone the annual meeting of the Society to Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

ACCIDENT AT THE STEEPLE CHASES.—Captain Hunter, of the Royal Artillery, was, on Saturday evening, thrown heavily from his horse whilst jumping the hurdles at the steeple chases at the Mahaluxmi race-course, dislocating his shoulder. He was attended on the spot by Dr. Hatch, Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. Marianinho Pereira, advocate writes stating that both he and the Count of Mahem have been charged with acting the authorship of the letters that have appeared in this paper respecting affairs in Goa. Mr. M. Pereira acted as our telegraphic correspondent until the introduction of the gagging law, but since then no telegram has been received from him. As for correspondence neither Mr. Pereira nor the Count of Mahem have written us letters from Goa.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Overture	La Gazza Ladra ... Rossini
Polacca	M Wyn
Selection	Buy Biass ... Godfrey
Diana's Call (for echoes)	Arndt
Introd. and Chorus from Carmen	Bizet
Galop	Rocton Row ... Keller Bela

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A PICK-POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilkins, yesterday, charged Mohan Dharamsi with theft of a purse, containing Rs.9-9-9. Durga Premchand, a Hindu, was passing along the Bhuleshwar road, when accused went to him from behind and was seen by a policeman take out the purse from his pocket. He was arrested red-handed. As there stood a record of four previous convictions, and the accused had been twice sent to jail for two years, his Worship sentenced him on this occasion also to two years' hard labour in the common jail.

"AT HOME" AT NEEMUCH.—A correspondent writes:—The folks of Neemuch, evidently thinking the monotony beyond their powers of endurance, decided to enliven the place, and came to the conclusion that the best method of doing so was by giving an "At Home" on Friday, which proposal was accordingly carried out, under the management of Mr. Lowe, master of ceremonies, who performed his office very creditably. The room was well stocked with highly-favoured Railway authorities, and their daughters, etc., who took part in the several dances, and made themselves generally agreeable.

A KHOJA MERCHANT ROBBED.—Mahomed Nasur, a Khoja merchant, residing on the first floor of a house in Samuel Street, reported to the police on Saturday forenoon that during his absence from home in between the hours of 2 a.m. and 6 a.m. that day his room was entered by some one through a window by opening the latch, and a cotton waist-coat, containing four currency notes for Rs. 500 each, a metal watch with gold chain, a gold finger ring, a small gold mohur, collectively valued at Rs. 2,198, was stolen. The complainant's house adjoins the Khoja Jamat, and it is believed that some Khoja lad must

THE DISMISSAL OF A CONVICT CIVILIAN.—Under the auspices of the Anjumani Tayede Musalmanane Jadeed, a meeting of the Mahomedans was held at Nakhoda House, Nagdavie Street, yesterday, when Navab Jadeh Nasarrulah Khan presided. A committee was appointed by the Anjuman (the Association for assisting new converts to Mahomedanism) for the purpose of drafting a memorial to be forwarded to the Ceylon Government, in respect of the alleged dismissal of Mr. Le Messurier, a civil servant, under the Ceylon Government, who has after his conversion to Islamism changed his name to Mr. Abdool Hamid and married a second wife in the life-time of his first wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY PORTER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dadur Road, touching the death of Sittaram Dadoo, aged twenty-five, lately a porter employed at the Dadur Junction of the B. B. and C. I Railway. On Friday afternoon deceased got into a brake-van attached to a train in motion, and was putting on the brake, by turning a wheel, when the handle struck him on the abdomen, causing internal injury. He was treated by Dr. Burjorji, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and was then sent to his residence at Dadur Road, where the porter died subsequently. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to internal haemorrhage, and a verdict in accordance with that evidence was returned by the jury.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.—At ten minutes past nine o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stack of hay, belonging to a Hindu, at the Frere Road, causing a damage to the extent of Rs. 100. The Fort steamer, under Mr. Weston, at once repaired to the spot, but as the outbreak was of a mild nature, and was not likely to prove serious, Mr. Weston thought it advisable not to bring the engine into requisition, but having attached a base to a stand-pipe on the Frere Road, commenced pouring water on the burning hay. In a few minutes after the Pydhonie steamer, under Mr. Wilson, arrived on the scene, and another hose was soon brought into requisition. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, was promptly on the spot. The flames were extinguished in half-an-hour. The origin of the outbreak is said to have been the act of an incendiary.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.—The Coonbee, named Rama Succaram, aged thirty-two years, who gave two bundles of sweetmeats to the Mahar, named Appa Gainoo, at Dongree Street, on the evening of the 16th instant, and absconded to his native country in the Poona District, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by virtue of a summons issued against him by the coroner, to give evidence in connection with the death of the Mahar girl, named Radhabai, aged nine years, who was supposed to have been poisoned, along with other persons, by administering her some drugs in the sweetmeats. Rama, on arrival, made certain statements to the police, and was at once taken into custody. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butfoy charged Rama before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder, in that he poisoned the girl Radhi by administering to her some drugs in the sweetmeats. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to arrest Rama's accomplice.

HONESTY REWARDED.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Antone Pereira, a Madrasi Christian, was charged with theft of currency notes, of Rs. 50, from the shop of Abdul Husein. On Sunday accused went to complainant's shop to buy a mirror. The complainant rose from his seat, leaving the currency notes behind, to wrap up the mirror purchased by the accused. When he left the seat the accused picked up the notes, and made off. Complainant looked for the money, and discovering it was not there, ran after accused, who was arrested within a few paces of the shop and the notes were found on his person. Accused said he did not steal the money, but found the notes lying near the shop, and was going to the nearest police station to hand over the same to the police. He was arrested on his way to a police-station. He was surprised to find his honesty rewarded in that fashion. The magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERSONATION AND EXTORTION.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Girdhar Bharmal appeared, yesterday, to answer the charges of personating a police havildar and extortion in respect of a gold ring and a promissory note for Rs. 100. On Saturday morning accused overheard Durga Wiseshwar, a Marwari boy, talking to a friend of his on the public road, stating that he should pay a visit to a particular house where women of bad repute lived. Accused, accompanied by a friend, went to the place and knocked at the door. The door being opened, accused found the Marwari boy and his friend playing cards with a woman. He charged them with gambling, and asserted that he was a policeman. He threatened to take them all to the chowki unless the boy gave up all the gold ornaments on his person at the time. The boy begged to be forgiven, protested that they were not gambling, and said that if he gave up the ornaments his father would drive him out of the house, and if he revealed the circumstances under which he parted with the same his reputation would be lost. The accused made another proposal. He would not let them go until a promissory note was passed by the Marwari boy for a hundred rupees, and attested to by his friend and the woman. This was done, and the accused further demanded a gold ring from the boy, saying he would keep it as a token of regard. The next day a report was made to the police, and the accused was arrested with the ring and the voucher. Before the magistrate the accused admitted everything except that he personated a policeman. He simply threatened the boy to reveal everything to his father if he did not give him something. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.—The Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, has opened a branch in Bombay. This society was founded so early as 1848. One thing which the Gresham is said to have in its favour is the wide area from which its business is drawn. In nearly every country on the Continent of Europe, as well as in south Africa, this office has for years occupied a high position, and with the resources which such a far-reaching organization places at its command, its possibilities are almost unlimited. Its annual income is said to exceed one million sterling. At the end of the first financial year 419 policies were issued averaging £356 each. At the end of three years, after expending £8,836 in claims and annuities, the society had a balance in hand of £27,482. In 1870 the annual income had reached £418,377 and the invested funds amounted to £1,453,012. In 1880 the total assets grew to £2,824,927, and the yearly income reached £563,119. At the end of the next decade, in 1890, the totals had grown to assets of nearly four and a-half millions and an annual income of £803,374. The four succeeding years proved even more successful and productive, for at the end of 1894 the directors were able to record increased business, the annual income exceeding one million sterling and assets totalling more than five and a-half millions. The society is still in a prosperous condition.

THE THEFT OF A COLONEL'S PAY-BILL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Ganesh Shanker Dravid, a clerk in the office, at Poona, of Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency; Ramchander Shanker Dravid, brother of the first accused, and an apprentice in the Military Accounts Department, Poona; Shridhar Gopal Joshi alias Shrinivas Gangadhar Joy and Wasudeo Waman Palande, a native of Satara, stood charged with theft, abetment, receiving, and disposing of stolen property, forgery, and using as genuine a forged document, in respect of the pay-bill of Colonel Humphrey, for Rs. 2,255-13-7. Mr. F. A Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Walker, solicitor, and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the first three accused retracted the confessions they had made before the magistrate and reserved their defence until their trial in the Sessions Court. The fourth accused stated that all his troubles were due to enmity the first accused bore him, and that on the 20th of August last he could not have gone to the Bank of Bombay as he had been engaged with Mr. Rebello, of the Secretariat, in respect of an appointment there on that day. The magistrate formally committed the accused to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Hight Court.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butfoy charged Noorkhan Likarkhan, aged fifty-five, a Pathan, residing at Cooria, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with administering a poisonous or stupefying drug to Amerbee, his mother-in-law, and her son, Goolani Jilamkhan, aged twelve years, with intent to cause hurt to them, on Saturday morning, on the ground floor of a house at Walpakady. It appears that about twelve months ago accused was married to Amerbee's daughter, now aged sixteen years, at Cooria, where the couple lived happily together until the 20th December last, when accused's wife, whose name is Javerbee, came to Bombay and put up with her mother at Walpakady. During the period while Javerbee was residing with her mother, a marwaree, named Heera Gidda, went into Javerbee's room and made certain overtures to her. The woman cried out, and the neighbours coming to her assistance, the Marwaree was made over to the police. He was subsequently charged before the Magistrate under section 451, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. On hearing this account, accused Noorkhan went to Bombay from Cooria a few days ago and wanted to take his wife Javerbee to Cooria, but she refused to accompany her husband there, as the latter held out a threat that he would kill her there. Accused was in the habit of visiting his wife in the house of her mother at Walpakady. On the evening of Friday, the 24th instant, he went there as usual, and stayed for the night. On the following morning Amerbee, the mother-in-law, called in a hawker, and ordered for four cups of tea, one for herself, one for her son-in-law, the accused, and the other two for her daughter and son. The accused drank his cup of tea first, when Amerbee ordered another cup for him. By the time the cup again, and handed it to the hawker, who, after drinking half of it, was noticed by the hawker taking a small packet out of his coat pocket and throwing its contents into the cup. Noorkhan then handed over this mixture to his mother-in-law, Amerbee, who poured a small portion of it into her cup, and the remainder into her son's cup. Accused immediately after this got up and went away. Amerbee and her son, after drinking a small quantity of the mixed tea, began to vomit and complained of pains in their stomachs. The police were sent for, and Amerbee and her son were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were detained under treatment until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were discharged. The contents of the cups, the packet, and vomiting matter were sent to the Government Chemical Analyser. The accused was arrested by the police, about 1 p.m., on the following day. On the application of the police the case was remanded pending a report from the Chemical Analyser.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FOURTH DAY.

To be held on Saturday, 1st February, 1896.

NEW RACE IN LIEU OF NEW YEAR STAKES.

THE BUDDLI STAKES.

Rs. 199. For all horses that have not won Rs. 1,000.

	st.	lbs.
Weight—English and Colonial	11	0
Country-breds	9	0 W. A.
Arabs	8	0

Allowances—Maidens 4lbs.; horses that have not won Rs. 90, 4lbs.; horses landed since July 1895, 14lbs. Accumulative.

Penalties—Winners; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times, 10lbs.; winners of a race value Rs. 500 or upwards, 4lbs, in addition.

Distance—5 furlongs.

Entrance—Rs. 10. To close at 9 a.m. on Friday, 31st January.

All other conditions of Saturday's races applicable.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28th January, 1896.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CEYLON.

A HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

THE fire that took place at Mutwal on the 21st inst. afternoon, was the most serious one that has taken place in Colombo for several years—in fact since the fire at Messrs. Davies & Co.'s store in Baillie Street. It was an outbreak of a very serious nature, causing extensive pecuniary loss, many personal injuries, and death in the case of an infant forgotten by its parents in the excitement and left to burn; while from 500 to 600 people were that night rendered homeless—all people of the very poorest class. Things, however, might have been much worse. Only a few yards away from the conflagration, and in a direct line with the course of the wind which bore the sparks from the burning buildings, were situated the big petroleum tanks recently erected by Messrs. Delmege, Forsyth & Co., and, had the fire spread to that part, as it was feared it would, there is no telling what might not have happened. The origin of the outbreak was, as is often the case, very small. A spark from the funnel of the Harbour Works engine as it hauled a material train along the Harbour extension railway, was blown on to the cadjan roof of a hut on the Kochikadde road; the cadjan being dry readily ignited, and the roof was soon in a blaze; a strong North-westerly wind bore the sparks in a slanting direction over a collection of other cadjan-roofed tenements, and they all caught fire speedily, with the result that a matter of four hours saw a space of nearly three acres cleared of houses and nothing left of something like 100 dwelling places but a pile of mouldering debris. The fire has a burnt out of one of Colombo's "rookeries," such as has been anticipated a long time. The destruction of such a place has its advantages, as, when it comes to a question of re-building, the Municipality will never allow such a swarm of huts to be erected on such a small area; but the improvement has been gained at the expense of a great deal of misery. The fire has also furnished Colombo with yet another warning that it should set itself to establish a proper Fire Brigade with suitable appliances for the extinction of fire. There were many indications of unpreparedness: engines were faulty; hydrants not available; hose leaky; and a thousand and one other things calling for criticism, and which had they been properly looked after might have resulted in the saving of much that is now lost.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE ESTATE OF A LATE HINDU MILLOWNER.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS VS. DYABHOY TAPIDAS AND ANOTHER.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Candy upon the construction of the will of the late Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, a well-known millowner. Mr. Starling with Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the appellant Damodardas. Mr. Macpherson, and the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, appeared for the first respondent, Dyabhoy, and Mr. Branson and Mr. Jamietram appeared for the second respondent, Karsandas.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said their lordships had to determine whether the construction put by the division court upon the eighth clause of the will of the testator Tapidas Vurjdas, and upon the thirteenth and eighteenth clauses of the same will, read together, was correct; and if not what construction should be placed upon them. Before reading the clauses, his lordship would mention the few facts which it was necessary to bear in mind when considering their meaning. Tapidas, the testator, was a Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, possessed of considerable self-acquired property. The will in question was made by him in Bombay. It bears date the 26th May 1885. His family then consisted of his wife Navivahoo, his two sons, Damodardas and Dyabhoy, who were both married, and of whom one, Dyabhoy, had a son Karsandas; and of two daughters Bai Diwali and Bai Kiki. He apparently contemplated the possibility of having further children born to him. No change, however, took place in his family before his death. He died on the 31st March 1886. His widow Navivahoo had since died on the 12th August 1897. It was only necessary to add that Dayaahoy, the plaintiff, had still only one son, the second defendant Karsandas; while Damodar, the first defendant, has never had a son. The testator appointed his sons Damodar and Dyabhoy executors and trustees of his will. They duly proved it on the 27th November 1887. The rules laid down in the Indian Succession Act were applicable to the construction of its clauses. By the eighth clause the testator, after an elaborate description of his two contiguous dwelling houses, provided that his wife Navivahoo should have a life interest in them, with absolute power of disposition over their rent and profits. He then proceeded to deal with them after her death. (Reads the clause.) Their lordships thought that Mr. Justice Candy was correct in holding that, under this clause, Damodar and Dyabhoy took a life interest only in the houses as tenants in common, and that the ulterior interest therein not being validly disposed of, fell into the residue. Though the gift of the income of property in general terms carried with it a gift of the property itself, yet that was only when the will afforded no indication of an intention that the enjoyment of the bequest should be of limited duration. (Indian Succession Act section 159.) Here the power of disposition over the income given to Damodardas and Dyabhoy was in identically the same terms with the power of disposition over it given to the widow, who clearly had only a life estate given to her, and the testator manifested his wish that the heirs of each son should enjoy the income in the same way as the sons. On the whole, their lordships thought that the testator, when he gave the income of the houses to his sons equally, did not intend to give to them the houses themselves, but desired that their enjoyment of the houses should be, in point of time, co-extensive with their respective lives, the bequest of the residue gave rise to more difficult questions. (Reads 13th and 18th clauses.) Upon the terms of the 13th clause, it was contended for the appellants that Damodar and Dyabhoy took absolute estates in the residue as tenants in common, and that the defeasance did not operate. The death of one brother issueless, in the life time of the other, referred, it was argued, to the period anterior to the death of the testator, and as both survived him, the defeasance did not in any event take place. It was also contended for the appellant that, even if this be not so, the provisions of clause 18 override those of clause 13, and confer an absolute indefeasible estate upon each of the brothers. For the respondent Karsondas, on the other hand, it was contended that Damodardas and Dyabhoy took only estates for their respective lives in the residue. Counsel for the respondent Dyabhoy, who had in the division court contended that the brothers took only life estates in the residue, and who had obtained a decree more favourable to his client than he had contended for supported the judgment of the division court. There was also a minor question as to whether the defeasance clause or gift-over came into operation in the event of a brother dying without leaving issue. In the opinion that upon the proper construction of clause 13 of the will, on the death of one brother before the other "without having had issue, sons," the gift-over to the surviving brother would take effect, although both brothers survived the testator. With regard to the 18th clause of the will, their lordships did not regard it as being substitutionary for the 13th clause, or as overriding the latter. It appeared rather to be a comprehensive winning-up or recapitulation of the contents of the whole will, and an emphatic declaration by the testator of his former disposition in favour of his sons, with the addition of a provision for a future daughter, should one be born to him, than to indicate any change of purpose on his part, or wish to vary or control what he had previously directed. The two clauses, their Lordships thought, must be read together and reconciled, and could not be treated as antagonistic, but as mutually explanatory of each other. The general expressions contained in clause 18 did not defeat or affect the gift-over between the brothers, which was set out in clause 13. Their lordships next considered the extent of the estate which the two brothers took in the residue. Referring to an ellipsis in clause 13, his lordship said the grammatical meaning of the limitations was "On the death of each of my sons, his sons, or issue, sons, are the heirs of his father's property," meaning the property which has come to his father under the will. The construction which Mr. Justice Candy had put upon the clause gave no force to this limitation at all. He treated it as a direction which the testator had no power to give, that after the death of his sons, their sons should be their heirs, and rejected it as unmeaning or ineffectual. On the whole, their lordships thought that to hold that the testator's sons take only life estates in the property which they are to divide and take under clause 13, and which he of his free will gives them by clause 18, and which, under the same clause they are to divide and take, gives better effect to the intention of the testator as he has declared it, than to hold by rejecting the direction in favour of the don's sons as ineffectual, that Damoderdas and Dyabhay take absoluto estates which would enable them to will away the whole property to strangers or to favour their daughters at the expense of their sons. The court next considered the effect of the gift-over, and under what circumstances it takes place. Finally, his lordship said:—The result then is this. Damodar and Dyabhoy each takes a life estate in a moiety or half share of the residue. The reversion of Dyabhoy's share is now vested in his son Karsondas, and as to that share no further question arises. If Damoder die without having a son, his moiety will devolve upon his brother Dyabhoy, or if Dyabhoy be then dead, on Karsondas. It would be premature for us to determine what will be the result if Damoder shall have a son. We can make no direction as to the right of such son, if any, which would be binding on him, or as to the rights, if any of any, further sons of Dyabhoy if he should have 5 other sons. The decree will be amended accordingly. The parties respectively to have their costs out of the estate.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.
Armenia s—103 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee
Clan Murray s—20 cases whisky, A H Nazar and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Rufford Hall s—115 cases candles, N Heptoolabhoy

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Baria s—35 cases brandy, Burjorjee Nusserwanjee; 35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee

FROM BREMEN.
Stolzenfels s—59 bales brown papers, K Mahomedally

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee
Stolzenfels s—15 cases glassware, Mooss Ayooo

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—29 bales writing papers, H Abdoolally

FROM VENICE.
Clyde s—7 cases glass beads, A H Noorbhoy

IN an Edinburgh school the other day an inspector, wishing to test the knowledge of a class in fractions, asked one boy whether he would rather take a sixth or a seventh part of an orange if the got his choice. The boy promptly replied that he would take the seventh. At this the inspector explained at length to the class that the boy who would choose the smaller part as this boy had done because it looked the larger fraction was very foolish; but the laugh was on the other side when the chirping voice of another urchin broke in in remonstrance, "Please, sir, but that boy diana like oranges!"

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 25.

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JANUARY 26.

Cunningham, Lt, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Quetta

JANUARY 27.

Wing, Capt, Bengal, R H A, from leave, from England
Sargent,

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

REUTER'S latest advices by wire calling for notice in this column having been chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, our news this evening is entirely of a local and provincial character. Annexed is our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	110,000	210,000	157,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	50,000	180,000	57,000
" " Continent	88,000	85,000	68,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,876,000	5,959,000	4,783,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,233,000	2,022,000	1,393,000
" " to Continent do.	1,573,000	2,141,000	1,595,000
" Stock in the Ports	970,000	1,026,000	1,095,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,950,000	4,893,000	4,570,423
Surats	233,000	115,010	198,930

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	1,111,000	1,471,390	1,360,530
" London	5,000	6,000	6,000
American Afloat	180,000	476,000	366,000
East Indian "	13,000	2,000	8,000
Total	1,309,000	1,955,390	1,880,530
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 19-32 l.	3d.	4 1-4 l.
" Good Dholleras	3 11-16 d.	2 9-16 l.	3 11-16 d.
Difference	23-32 d.	7-16 l.	9-16 d.

MONEY.—The following are the changes shown in the Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	4,31,456
" " Branches	" "	2,64,298
Other "	Dec. "	31,12,959
Government Securities	" "	1,16,039
Other Authorized "		Unchanged.
Loans	" "	6,22,222
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	7,87,771
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	3,10,655
Cash	" "	22,18,224

Unlike its predecessor, which showed an increase in the Cash Balance of some 18¼ lakhs, the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, discloses a diminution of about 22 lakhs in the Balance, at some 206 lakhs, brought about by a net increase in trade requirements during the past week of 32¾ lakhs, partly counterbalanced by an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and a reduction in the balances held by other Banks. The principal movement in the week under notice was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals took place to the extent of 31 lakhs; but Bills Discounted increased to a smaller extent than in the previous week, while Loans decreased 6¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—The market has been steady in tone to-day, with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher and only a moderate business passing. Shippers have taken 200 bales Akola at Rs. 194, and 300 Barsi at Rs. 210; and the mills have bought in all 1,500 Bales, made up of 350 Akote, at Rs. 191 to Rs. 192; 200 Busawal, at Rs 190; 150 Chundool, at Rs. 192½; 400 Dhulia, at Rs. 186; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 181; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 160; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 196½ per candy.

The cabled advices received this morning from the Cotton growing districts report a continuation of bright and seasonable weather. Arrivals are daily increasing at Bhownugger; and at Dhollera and Wadhwan picking has began partially, while at the former Cotton is arriving in small quantities. Want of fine weather is felt at Bellary, and the plants at Hubli are suffering from hot winds. Crop prospects generally continue good; but at Delhi rain is needed, and much more so at Cawnpore. At Khangaum all crops are doing well except Wheat, which is doing badly.

WHEAT.—Quotations remain unchanged, and business has been done to-day to a moderate extent, in a steady market. We quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-7-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-5-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-8-0	"

SEEDS have also been a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has declined 1 anna; while that of *Rapeseed Red* has advanced 2 annas, quotations being as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 1 0	to 7 3 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 4 0	to 7 5 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 12 0		"
Do. Red do.	6 10 0	to 6 12 0	"
Gingelly, White	41 8 0	to 42 8 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	38 8 0	to 39 8 0	"

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,178 bales.
Wheat	14,044 cwts.
Linseed	2,567 "
Rapeseed	775 "
Gingelly seed	8,735 "
Poppyseed	720 "
Groundnuts	5,818 "
Castorseed	1,904 "
Rice	5,326 "

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, with no business reported.

EXCHANGE.—The market was quiet at opening this morning at 1s. 2d. for both Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining practically thereat throughout the day. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and rates closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1'48¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market has been steady to-day, and rates, which opened at 105¼ for Cash, 105 7-16 for the 3rd February Settlement, and 105¼ for the March Account, closed on the same level.

SHARES.—Little or nothing has been doing in this market to-day, and the only changes in prices that have taken place are an advance of Rs. 5 each in China Mills and Lukmidas, and of Rs. 22½ in Manockjee Petit Mill Shares.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 25th January, 1896, compared with the Statement of 18th January, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 18. Rs.	Jan. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,76,774	58,08,230
Do. do. at Branches	25,10,055	27,74,383
Other Deposits	3,96,26,193	3,65,13,227
Post Bills	2,634	3,393
Credits, undrawn	28,11,644	26,97,102
Rs...	6,55,27,373	6,29,96,835
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	54,81,492	53,65,453
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	58,92,140	58,40,230
Loans do. do.	71,19,126	64,96,904
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,81,47,187	1,92,34,958
Dead Stock	3,98,033	3,98,033
Stamps and Stationery	19,236	19,977
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	10,54,925	7,44,270
Cash	2,29,05,556	2,03,87,332
Rs...	6,55,27,373	6,29,96,835

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	...	...	...	...
Teheran	27	1	39 p.m.	...	40
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 27th January, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	19	...	1
" Karachi	..	15	..	4
" Madras	..	16	..	1

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,

ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS
AND
ITS MORAL,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,

(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),

WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

ON

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—McDERMOTT—January 27, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev. A. H. Bowman, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Peel, Julian Elton Young, eldest son of the Rev. Charles John Young, Rector of Long Compton, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, to Blanche Emily, eldest daughter of J. McDermott, Esq., Supdt., Police, Bombay.

DEATHS.

FARROW—January 27, at the residence of her grandson-in-law, Mr. R. Johnstone, 9, Government House Road, Parel, Mary Farrow, relict of the late Richard Farrow, H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Ordnance Dept. Funeral will leave Parel, at 4-30 p.m., to-day (Tuesday). Sewree cemetery at 5 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

KARANJVALA—January 27, at Bandora, Bai Cooverbai, mother of Ratanjee B. Karanjvala, and widow of the late Bhicajee J. Bamjee Karanjvala, aged 85. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 7-30, near Chimbai Church, No. 99, Hill Road.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Jan 5, at 71, Osborne road, Forest Gate, wife of the Rev Herbert Anderson, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

BRIDGE—Jan 5, at the Elms, Crawley, Sussex, wife of the Rev Arthur Bridge, Senior Chaplain, Punjab, of a son.

DAWSON—Jan 4, at 45, Glenelcon road, Streatham, wife of C S Dawson, formerly of Calcutta, of a son.

HERRON—Dec 31, at 18, Minet avenue, N W, wife of H C W Herron, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKDEN—GRANT—Jan 2, at St Saviour's, Eastbourne, Wilfrid Worsley Blackden, Captain 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, eldest surviving son of the late Frederic Chalfont Blackden, M A, of Merlewood, Bournemouth, to Henrietta Anne, eldest daughter of John Hay Grant, Esq, late Bombay Civil Service.

DUNBAR—WHITE—Jan 1, at Essex Church, Alexander Dunbar, to Florence Mary, daughter of I G White, Bombay Civil Service, Retired.

OMMANNEY—BRANCKER—Jan 2, at St Peter's, Cranley-gardens, S W, Henry Travers Ommanney, Indian Civil Service, son of Major Genl Ommanney, R E, to Bessie Gertrude Brancker, daughter of the late John Houghton Brancker, of Crow Trees, Melling.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Dec 31, at Fardon, Newark-on-Trent, Henrietta Ruth Maria, widow of G H M Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, aged 77.

DENT—November 14, at Dunedin, Isabella Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Wm Dent, late of the Ind an Navy.

HURFORD—December 30, at Randolph-gardens, N-W, Col Richard Hurford, formerly of 16th Lancers, and 3rd Dragoon Guards, the late Principal V S to the Indian Army, second son of Major J Hurford, Royal Barracks, Dublin. Cremated at Woking, Jan 3, aged 79

O'HALLORAN—January 1, at 10, Vineyards, Bath, after very brief illness, Agnes Bayly Rivarcca, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen Henry Dunn O'Halloran, and grand-daughter of the late Major-Gen Sir John O'Halloran, G C B, of the Bengal Army.

SKLLAR—January 7, at Elgin, N B, George Grant Sellar tea planter, of Dcbroghur, Assam, India, aged 59.

STEELE—December 29, at his residence, Friarsgarth, Walton Carlisle, suddenly, Thomas Steele, J P, Ceylon Civil Service (Retired), aged 61.

WHEELER—December 30, at Ansdell House, Whitstable, James Wheeler, retired Court Engineer, P W D Bengal, aged 71.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895.

A WEEK ago all the world was informed by a Minister of the Crown that Great Britain stood isolated among open enemies and false friends, who look forward to our possible discomfiture with a satisfaction they make no effort to disguise and repay our desire for peace and good-will amongst men with hate and suspicion. We took leave to doubt the entire accuracy of this sombre picture, unredeemed by a single redeeming gleam. Well-grounded scepticism has been justified by the assurance given by the same Secretary of State, after an interval of just five days, that the political storm is abating, that Germany does not hate us, her unexpected and unprovoked, and evidently quite transient, hostility having begun to pass away. With the United States it is the same. The Venezuelan dispute, Mr. Olney's despatch, and President Cleveland's Message were entirely due to a misapprehension. Great Britain does not dispute the Monroe doctrine, and there is an end of the whole controversy. As for the Armenian question, it no longer exists; it is true that the condition of that country is a scandal and a disgrace to Europe, but our efforts to bring about reform in that quarter are fruitless, simply because no other Power supports them. Here we pause to ask whether this particular statement was made by Mr. Chamberlain with the full knowledge and approval of Lord Salisbury, who on the 9th November at the Guildhall, and again at Brighton on the 23rd of the same month, stated in the most emphatic language that, not only in respect to the question of Armenian eforms, but on all other phases of the Turkish question all the Powers of Europe are united. The Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary bade the Sultan beware of the fate that surely overtakes sovereigns who oppress their subjects, and elicited the cheers of his audience by speaking of the vast territories which are soon to come into the market to be scrambled for in certain contingencies. It is difficult to reconcile the public and deliberate utterances of the Foreign Secretary in November last, and reiterated in various forms since, that Great Britain had the support and approval of all the Powers in bringing pressure to bear on the Sultan, with the equally categorical statement of her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January, that England's aefforts to bring about reforms in Turkey are fruitless in the total absence of support. If there was a complete understanding between the Powers a few weeks ago how has it come to pass that there is now a complete divergence of views, and that Great Britain can do nothing for want of backing? We have nothing whatever to show that there has been a change of purpose or policy on the part of any of the Powers on the Turkish question since November. But Mr. Chamberlain's version of the present attitude of the Powers in respect to that question is wide as the poles asunder from that set forth with such clearness, and such minatory emphasis, by Lord Salisbury but two months since.

What is the conclusion which the public must draw from the manifest divergence between the two statements? Before pronouncing an opinion it is necessary to bear in mind that Mr. Chamberlain has not only contradicted what the Prime Minister stated; he has unsaid within a week what he himself asserted with, at least, equal confidence, respecting the attitude of the other Powers towards Great Britain. The safest inference would seem to be that the Secretary for the Colonies must not be taken too literally when he makes sweeping statements; when they contradict each other it would be the part of wisdom to postpone credence until further light is thrown upon the matter. The assertion that "Germany's unexpected and unprovoked hostility to England" is passing away is quite as much a rhetorical exaggeration, as the declaration a few days ago that England is regarded in that quarter with suspicion and hate, and our discomfiture looked forward to with satisfaction. Responsible Governments do not veer round with every passing breath. If Germany conceived that she had reason for discontent with us in South Africa, it is not likely that she would change her mind at a day's notice. The attitude of Germany it is clear was, as the *Times* expressed it, distinctly unfriendly to this country in the early days of the present month. The details now to hand by the mail show that there was even some ground for anxiety, though, as Sir John Lubbock happily expressed it, there was none for fidget. Unhappily there was more excitement in some quarters than was consistent with good sense or dignity. It seems difficult now to believe that the leading journal could have written in this vein on the 7th January: "If the German force a war upon England they will, in the first place, shatter the commercial prosperity they have built up in recent years, and will give an opportunity for the acquisition of predominating influence to Powers who do not love German ascendancy. The paramount necessity of the moment is to bring home to the German mind the fact that England will concede nothing to menaces and will not lie down under insult." It was stated, and doubtless with a considerable measure of truth, that the Emperor William's message to President Kruger was understood in Germany to constitute an unqualified recognition of the Transvaal as an independent State. The danger, whether real or not, appeared so imminent that the Government ordered the formation of a new flying squadron, so as to be prepared for any emergency. It may have been that some hint of this condition of strained relations, transmitted by telegraph, was the real source of the extraordinary rumour in the bazaar, to which we referred at the time, that Germany was preparing to invade England. The Government was admonished in the press and told that their paramount duty to the country was to strengthen our national and imperial defences. The flying squadron, which was put in commission on the spur of the moment, consisted of two ironclads of the first class, two first and two second class cruisers, a force eloquently described as adding powerfully to our immediately available means of defence and incidentally proving that our preparedness for an emergency was greater than was imagined in Germany and elsewhere. In addition to this new squadron, the Channel fleet was reinforced by the addition of two brand new ironclads, the most powerful ships afloat. Moreover, the Mediterranean fleet at Salonica was directed to concentrate at a point where it would be instantly available in case of need. As we have already learned by telegraph, a strong squadron was ordered to Delagoa Bay so as "to be prepared to meet attempted surprises." That was the state of things to which Mr. Chamberlain referred when he said that our false friends were looking forward with in such case would have been reserved for any power rash enough to challenge the strength of England at sea.

It does not follow, however, that because the clouds upon the horizon a short time since did not really presage a cyclone, that the sky is now serene. German opinion is not a whit more reconciled to our Colonial policy than it was three weeks ago. It is true that Mr. Chamberlain tells us that the Venezuelan dispute no longer exists, and that it was due to a misapprehension. This reassuring pronouncement rests, however, on the postulate that England does not dispute the Monroe doctrine. Now, everyone that has read Lord Salisbury's well-knit and logical reply to Mr. Olney's despatch of July last, knows that it was from beginning to end a repudiation of the Monroe doctrine. The Premier urged with force and truth that it had no place in International law, that it had never been formulated in any communication to Foreign Powers emanating from the Government of the United States; and that such a doctrine could not possibly apply to Great Britain, which was an American Power before the United States came into existence. That firm and emphatic repudiation of the Monroe doctrine has not been withdrawn. At all events, no public announcement of anything of the kind has been made. How then can it be said by a Minister of the Crown on a Birmingham platform or anywhere else that Great Britain recognises the Monroe doctrine, which the Foreign Minister has been at such pains to refute and reject? Here again it will be advisable to wait for further information before accepting the dictum of the Colonial Minister when it conflicts with that of the Foreign Minister. So in regard to the situation in Armenia. Is it really the case that all our efforts for reform in that quarter have been fruitless? When Mr. Gladstone declared not long since that the Sultan—"and such a Sultan!"—had defied and defeated the British Government and the Powers, Lord Salisbury replied that they had not been defeated, because the Sultan had granted all that he was asked to grant. At the time the Prime Minister deemed that statement a satisfactory reply to Mr. Gladstone's characteristic taunt. It is, of course, one thing to promise reforms and quite another to give that promise practical effect. But is it really the case that the Sultan has refused to fulfil that engagement? It may be doubted; almost before the promise was given the assertion was made that no reforms would ever come out of it. If that were the case it was futile to ask for it. The other Powers concurred in recommending that the Sultan should be given time to introduce the necessary reforms. That time has been gained; it is to be hoped that it will be well employed, and to the advantage of Armenia and the Turkish Empire as a whole.

IF all the dismal history of buildings that have fallen in Bombay through the ignorance, or indifference, or avarice of owners, could be published at once, it would cause such a wave of popular indignation as would result in prompt legislation, probably of a too stringent character. But coming as these accidents do in succession, with moderate intervals between, people content themselves with saying, as each catastrophe occurs, "surely this time something will be done to put a stop to this waste of human life." The matter is then forgotten until the next building collapses. The verdict of the Coroner's jury on the recent accident at Prince's Dock, in which Bheeva Bhow lost his life, shows a very imperfect apprehension of what is required to prevent accidents in future:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been suffocated by bags of myrabolams having fallen on him owing to the floor of the godown in which he was working accidentally falling down. The jury are of opinion that the Municipal Corporation should prescribe the nature of the materials to be used, and their dimensions in the construction of floors of godowns in Bombay." This is apparently the end of the subject with the jury, but there are so many ways of going wrong in building a floor, even if the Municipality designed it completely, that, so long as ignorant workmen are entrusted with the execution of important work, and ignorant proprietors continue to employ them, no municipal regulation will prevent the fall of buildings. The instructions for proportioning roofs and floors are to be found in cheap books, both Vernacular and English, and examples of well-built floors for the storage of merchandise may be seen at our docks, but so long as men may order buildings to be constructed at prices below those which will permit the use of good material, or a sufficient quantity of it without any sense of personal responsibility, we need not look for any serious reform. If the municipality were called on to design floors, or fix a scale of dimensions these dimensions would naturally be made to meet the heaviest load that could be placed on them. This would provoke protests from the owner, who would swear that his goods were light or only medium in character. Again, the municipality would specify the best quality of seasoned wood, but there would be no certainty that the best quality would be used. If steel or iron were specified, abuses would be more difficult. But at the present moment nearly all the godown floors have wooden beams, which may at any time be overloaded. Nothing could be more pernicious than to allow any property owner to imagine that, having followed the prescriptions of the municipality, he has a guarantee from that body of the stability of his premises. The building rules of the Corporation are simply a guide prepared to save reckless builders from the risk of having their work pulled down by the local authority. The submission of plans for the sanction of the Municipal engine

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Her Majesty's ship Blenheim has sailed for Madeira, where she will tranship the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg from the cruiser Blonde.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, JAN. 26.

King Menelik has written to King Humbert and General Baratieri asking for a delegate to be appointed to treat for peace.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. M. MEHTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council, has tendered his resignation, owing to his continued ill-health. He has signified to the Government of India that he has taken this course to enable his Excellency to appoint an Additional Member in his place before the discussion of the Budget in the Council.

MEMORIAL RE TARIFF ALTERATIONS.

The Calcutta Import Trades Association has, through the Hon'ble Mr. P. Playfair, submitted an exhaustive memorial to the Government of India on the question of the recent Tariff alteration. The memorial will be taken into consideration immediately.

CAPTAIN MACMAHON'S ARRIVAL AT GULISTAN.

A telegram received this morning announces the safe arrival of Captain Macmahon and staff in Gulistan.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

JAN. 28.

At the request of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a meeting of agents of the local cotton mills was held this afternoon to consider Sir James Westland's proposed Amendment of the Cotton Duties Bill. The following mills were represented:—The Victoria Garden, Beach, Empress of India, Bengal, Bowreah, Goosery, and others. After a full discussion of the proposed legislation, in the course of which, however, no new light was thrown on the subject, the following resolution was carried: "That this meeting recommends that the orginal advice contained in the resolution of the 31st December be adopted by the Government, as it grants all that Lancashire asked *re* the abolition of the protection of cloth made in India."

The representatives of two mills added the following note:—We have not supported the above resolution because, in our opinion, the local cotton industry will not be adversely affected by the proposed legislation, and therefore do not see any occasion for expressing our opinion for or against it.

THE AGROUND STEAMER AFRICA.

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The British India steamer Africa, which ran aground on Saturday last, was floated off to-day uninjured.

THE ALLEGED SHOOTING CASE.

To-day, Professor Zio Payne was charged with causing the death of a Native durban by a rash and negligent act. Mr. Hernandez deposed that acoused was under the influence of drink, but the police inspector contradicted this. The magistrate being of opinion that the shooting was a pure accident, discharged the prisoner.

ENTERTAINMENT AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 27.

Yesterday, a grand nautch party was given to the ladies of Ahmedabad by Lady Chhotalal Sevakram in honour of her daughter Lelavati's marriage. Five hundred ladies witnessed the Tanjore dance. The hall and compound were tastefully decorated and illuminated on an English style. After the distribution of *pan gulab* the party was brought to a close by a beautiful display of fire-works.

LATEST COMMERCIAL CABLES.

EAST INDIA WOOL AUCTIONS.

In the sale terminating on Friday last, 25,000 bales were offered, and only 2,800 bales were withdrawn. There was a full attendance of buyers, about an average quantity being taken on American account. Prices opened unsteady, and Vicanere dropped ½d. from last auction's rates, good doria firm, inferior and yellows down ½d. Prices steadied as auction proceeded, and closed without material alteration. The "Persia," with 2,800 bales on board, was too late for the sale.

IVORY.

The quarterly auction opens to-day (Tuesday) in London, when 74 tons will be catalogued against 104 this time last year. A rise of £4 to £5 per cwt. is expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

Mail steamer Mirzapore, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Indian Troop-service Transport Britannia, left Suez, on Sunday, the 26th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th February.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-16.
Bar Silver	30 5-8

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

PROTEST BY THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE following telegram was sent, last evening, by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, Viceroy's Council:—

I am instructed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to telegraph the following Resolution passed to-day:—That the pending proposal with regard to Cotton Duties before the Council calculated to cause serious discontent among the people inasmuch as, coming on the top of various recent measures, it leads the people to the firm conviction that their interests are being constantly sacrified to those of a section of the British community; that it is a measure of grave political and economic impolicy to put an excise on coarse cloths worn by the poorer classes, especially when it is done after remitting a portion of the duty paid by the richer classes on the finer cloths, and that avowedly for no existing substantial reason but, as admitted by the Finance Minister, solely for the purpose of enabling Lancashire to make an experiment; that intense and real excitement and indignation will prevail among all classes of the people at the proposed legislation; and the Council venture to urge that in the long run the consequences of such a policy cannot fail to be extremely detrimental to the best interests of the Empire.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

To describe in detail all the exciting and memorable events that have been crowded into the past seven days would require more than seven times the space at my disposal, and I must, therefore, confine myself to a hasty survey of the situation. To begin with the message sent by the German Emperor to the Boer President for all else connected with the great difficulty that like a bolt from the blue suddenly sprang up in South Africa less than a fortnight ago has been overshadowed, if only temporarily, by the unfriendly, I might almost say unaccountable, action by the impetuous, flighty, and dangerous Ruler of what was until recently considered a friendly Power. In some quarters there has been a rather lukewarm attempt to separate the German nation from the German Emperor in this matter and to say that while we are justly aggrieved at the blow dealt to us at a moment when we were embarrassed by other serious troubles we have no quarrel with the people of Germany. That may or may not be the case, but it is clear that the step taken by their sovereign seems to have met with the approval of Germany as a whole. The cautious attitude of Herr Eugen Richter, the liberal leader, who is, I am afraid, almost a *quantite negligeable* in an Emperor-ridden country, where what we call Liberalism is practically regarded as *lese majeste*, and the more important hint given to the prancing Kaiser yesterday by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* (the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck) to pay more attention to protecting the welfare of his own territory than to the promotion of "foreign enterprises," can hardly weigh in the balance against the daily proofs afforded of Teutonic hostility towards this country. I happen to have the pleasure of the exquaintance of most of the able gentlemen who in this country represent the leading German newspapers, and while naturally they all take the side against us in our dispute with the Transvaal Government they have too much respect for English freedom to do anything to unnecessarily embitter the relations of the two countries.

The tone of the German Press, especially before it received orders to moderate its abuse of England, was no doubt exasperating enough, but in this country the sayings of German journalists are taken for what they are worth and no more. In this country, as intelligent foreigners are always ready to admit, the Press does really represent public opinion. I do not, therefore, refer to the outpourings of the Berlin newspapers as a set-off to the faint approach to conciliation indicated by Herr Richter's words and by the article in the Hamburg journal. I am thinking more of what is told us by so trustworthy an exponent of German opinion as the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* as to the "unprecedented popularity" of the Emperor's interference and of what occurred in the Imperial Diet yesterday when an incidental remark by Count von Kanitz, a very influential man, that the Kaiser's "energetic"—too energetic—attitude "had met with the warm approval of the whole country and of its representatives on all sides of that House" was received with loud cheers. After this the Emperor will perhaps pay that assembly a little more deference and not be so anxious to put its members in prison. Evil communications corrupt good members. After the exhibition of taste set them by the Emperor in going out of his way to irritate a country with whose Royal Family he is so closely related, it causes no surprise to hear that some of the German papers have been congenially employed during the past few days in attacking the Prince of Wales apparently for no other reason than that his Royal Highness has "not joined in any demonstrations." What did the Prince's assailants expect? Possibly they thought that as he sent a "message of peace" to the American people through the *New York World* he should have sent a similar message to the German press through the *Kreiz Zeitung*. The Prince of Wales knows his fellow countrymen too well to do such a thing. His cable gram to New York was universally approved in this country. A telegram to the same effect to Berlin would have been universally disapproved.

And this reminds me to notice the contrast between the manner in which Mr. Cleveland's message was received in this country and that in which the Emperor's has been received. The Venezuelan question, I am sorry to say, still is very serious, but England refused to think of war with our kinsmen across the Atlantic except with horror, and under considerable provocation remained absolutely calm. Very different has been the case with regard to the injury done to us, or rather attempted to be done to us, nearer home. The possibility of a recourse to arms as the outcome of German ill-will and envy has been and is being regarded with equanimity much as we desire to remain at peace if we can do so honourably. "Boswell," as a writer in one of the morning papers points out, "narrates how on one occasion, when some one contradicted Johnson, and Boswell ventured to second the contradiction, the Doctor turned on him and said: I have endured nonsense, sir, from this gentleman, but I will not tolerate it from you." This is what England has been saying all the week to the Imperial Boswell. What, of course, has roused such deep indignation is the fact, not known to the world at first, that the Emperor was actually meditating, had indeed decided, upon landing marines at Delagoa Bay. The Germans represented that before the Emperor had received a reply to the telegram sent to Lisbon intimating his intentions the necessity for this measure had passed away by the defeat of Jameson's force. Our neighbours concealed the fact that the Portuguese Government, whose conduct in the matter throughout has been such as might be expected from a country so well disposed to England, politely refused to allow the German Emperor to march his precious marines through Portuguese territory. It is not only in connection with Dr. Jameson's ill-starred march that matters require elucidation. We should like to know whether the presence of the See Adler in Delagoa at this precise moment was accidental or whether its being there has anything to do with the mysterious visit to Berlin of Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal Minister.

The unanimity of the nation throughout the crisis has surprised many people in this country, and there are not wanting signs that it has made a great impression on the Continent, quite as much as the ample naval preparations, which indeed are the outcome of the determination of our people to uphold the Ministry in their defence of British interests. A single Liberal paper rather mildly suggested at the beginning that because the Jameson raid was disavowed by Mr. Chamberlain, and continued in flagrant disobedience of the orders of the Crown, the Berlin message to President Kruger was not hostile to England, and this unduly charitable construction of the Emperor's act was re-echoed in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. Labouchere, to whom Mr. Rhodes, Dr. Jameson, and everybody connected with the Chartered Company has always been like a red flag to an infuriated bull. But the *Daily News* spoke in haste, and, like the rest of us, was in ignorance as to the full meaning of the Emperor's action. It was, it seems, only part of a long course of unfriendliness, begun almost immediately he succeeded to the Throne. "Never has this country," says a great London paper, "found itself in a difficult situation, never has any momentous foreign problem arisen to demand solution by Her Majesty's Ministers, but the youthful Potentate has been upon our back either openly siding against us or else doing all which deplomacy could effect to embarrass our policy and obstruct our purposes."

It is just as well that we should know who are friends and enemies, and if the Emperor's message to President Kruger has done nothing else it has shown us the German monarch in his true colours. Everybody feared when destiny placed him as ruler over the German people that he would not improbably before long do something reckless that would imperil the peace of the world, but nobody could have expected that he would have chosen England as the country with which to come into collision. To patriotic Englishmen next to the support given to Lord Salisbury, as witness the resolution adopted at a special meeting of the Metropolitan Radical Federation, the speeches of Radicals, like Mr. John Burns, M.P., and of Liberals, like Sir F. Lockwood, M.P., perhaps the most gratifying thing at the present moment are the expressions of sympathy with the old country sent from the Colonies. In Melbourne the anti-German feeling has taken the shape of compelling German street-bands to play continually "Rule Britannia." The Victorians are more ingenious than us, but they will doubtless hear with amusement that outside a respectable restaurant in the Strand, yesterday, our extremely attenuated fowl was hung head downwards and labelled "The German Eagle." This will not hurt the susceptibilities of the Germans very much, and on the whole the Teutonic colony in London—not a small one by any means!—cannot complain very much. The stories of outrages in a German quarter in the East End published in the Berlin papers emanated, as German correspondents inform me, from a semi-official source, and are untrue, though there seems to be no doubt that some foreign Socialists, who attempted to justify the attitude of Germany to England, would have been roughly handled by a crowd in Hyde Park if the police had not come to their rescue.

As to Dr. Jameson's march the bravery displayed by his devoted little band in the face of fearful odds has done much to mitigate the annoyance felt against him for embroiling this country, especially at a moment when our hands are full with other diplomatic difficulties; but we are still imperfectly acquainted with the reasons that induced him to undertake his disastrous march, disastrous to the body he led, disastrous to the reputation of the Chartered Company, and disastrous to his own fame and that of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The Chartered Company has, to-day, for the first time, broken silence by demanding an inquiry. The Company is upon its defence, and everyone is anxious that it may be able to prove that it had no complicity in what upon the evidence now before us it is difficult to believe was not in some away arranged beforehand. Why the Company, the British Agent at Pretoria, and the High Commissioner at the Cape were not informed of what was going on is still a mystery. Mr. Garrett, a former London journalist of distinction, and now a resident at Capetown, tells us that Mr. Rhodes will face the music. We should expect him to do so; but the public at home are rather disappointed that he has not said anything since the fiasco. His mouth was necessarily closed while he still retained the Premiership, but it was thought that when he resigned he would have taken the public into his confidence. There is at the present moment a consensus of opinion amongst Big Englanders as well as Little Englanders that whether the Company should be allowed to retain its charter or not it ought not in any circumstances to be allowed to have the control of an armed force. The feeling of contempt shown at Capetown for the Uitlanders who left poor Jameson and his boys to be shot down by Joubert's men without going to their assistance has been shared in this country, and the defence now made by the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* for their inaction still leaves something to be desired. All those who knew him when in Bombay on Lord Harris's staff will sympathise with Colonel Frank Rhodes who, when performing the painful duty of declaring to the Uitlanders the unhappy fate of Jameson and his companions, said it was the bitterest moment of his life. The splendid courage of the invading troopers is almost the only gleam of comfort we can extract from this unfortunate business. As the *Cape Times* says, "Jameson's march will remain a glorious tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race." As I am writing news comes that Colonel Rhodes is amongst the Uitlander leaders arrested by the Boers on a charge of treason.

While it is undoubtedly the fact that Mr. Chamberlain is to-day the most popular man in the British isles, there was a good deal of grumbling, not confined to politicians of the type of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlet, at the tone of some of the right hon. gentleman's earlier telegrams to President Kruger. Your old friend, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., seems from the tone of an article he contributed to the Welsh journal, with which he is connected, to have shared the rather widespread feeling I have referred to, and his outspoken views have given rise to a little unpleasantness in his constituency. Writing at the end of last week Mr. Maclean gave it as his opinion that the filibustering telegram of "the excitable and flighty Kaiser" was a far greater breach of international law than the Jameson raid; and declared that under the repeated flouts England was receiving all round, the temper of English people was rising and murmurs amongst Lord Salisbury's own friends were becoming louder and deeper every day. He went on to say: "Kruger has violated the convention by secret relations with Germany, the Kaiser has torn the convention to pieces, and now it is the clear duty of English ministers to demand from the Kaiser the withdrawal of the offensive telegram, and if it is not cancelled or explained away at once to recall the British Ambassador from Berlin." Mr. Maclean also said—and here was the sting of his article—that "our affairs are now managed apparently by Mr. Chamberlain as dictator with occasional assistance from Lord Salisbury," and called for an immediate meeting of the Cabinet. In saying all this Mr. Maclean, as I have indicated, was only putting into characteristically vigorous language what a great many of his countrymen felt when they were smarting under the combined results of the Kaiser and the, in many cases, most offensive criticism of this country indulged in by the reptile press of Germany and the less responsible organs in Paris.

Mr. Maclean's contribution was telegraphed to the London press, and next day the *Times* announced that at an informal meeting of Cardiff Unionists the remarks of their member were considered. "Both sections of the party view the position their member has taken up with very strong disapproval and regret. They have nothing but admiration for the manner in which Mr. Chamberlain has dealt with a difficult and critical situation, etcetera, etcetera. It was clear that some enemy had done this. From a letter since addressed to the *Times* it appears that one or two Liberal Unionists felt aggrieved at Mr. Maclean's comments upon Mr. Chamberlain, and apparently desirous of emulating the immortal tailors of Tooley Street, asked a Radical reporter to telegraph their disapproval to the leading journal, but there was no meeting informal or otherwise and the matter was not mentioned in the Cardiff journals. Mr. Maclean, while admitting, as I suppose everybody does, that Mr. Chamberlain was bound to recall Jameson from his mad adventure, still thinks that the Colonial Secretary's "unsparing condemnation of Jameson's conduct" was "premature and unfair," points out that his criticism of the right hon. gentleman was quite incidental, and he accepts as "wise and energetic" the naval measures of the Government, and abandons his original and not-very-well-considered demand for the recall of Sir Frank Lascilles from Berlin. So far as the *Times* is concerned the incident has ended by the editor of that journal expressing regret for having published the erroneous paragraph, but if Mr. Chamberlain is of the unforgiving disposition he is sometimes represented to be, Mr. Maclean may be made to suffer for his frankness and impulsiveness. That, however, will not distress him. Mr. Maclean's worst enemy cannot say that during his Parliamentary career he has ever been refrained by any fear of offending his leaders from saying what he thought it his duty to say.

The speech recently delivered at the Gaiety Theatre in Bombay by the Hon. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta has attracted some attention here. Without expressing any opinion of my own, and on the principle of *audi alteram partem*, I think it right to make a quotation from a letter addressed to me as your representative by an English gentleman who has exerted himself through a long life to encourage independence of opinion and pluckiness of conduct on the part of our native fellow subjects and who describes himself as a "frank sympathiser with the Congress party in India." He says: "I deplore that in his defence of the Congress the speaker should have been so short-sighted and indecorous as to attack Mr. Bhownaggree, M.P. for North-East Bethnal Green, personally in regard to the incident at the Ahmedabad station he detailed with such unction, oblivious of the fact that this recital of the honourable member's rashness could not but raise him in the eyes of every Englishman. I hear indeed that already the incident as reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st ult. has been reproduced as a leaflet for circulation throughout North-East Bethnal Green. It is true that the plucky episode occurred long ago, in the days of Mr. Bhownaggree's 'hot youth,' but everyone knows that he is still the same fiery and imperious tempered man, and it is just this very thing and his absolute independence of opinion which have won for him such high respect among all classes of Englishmen and which make him so popular in his constituency. All his life he has made a point of freely expressing his opinion among responsible and influential Englishmen on the overbearing and bullying conduct of unworthy representatives of their race in India and of the source of danger they are to the Empire. This sort of moral courage is not often combined with physical courage, but it is in Mr. Bhownaggree, and this is simply why he so easily won his seat and why he will keep it as long as he likes to do so. On the night of his election an ugly rush was at one moment attempted on a group of his friends near the room where the votes were being counted. Mr. Bhownaggree at once darted forward against an opponent of gigantic height with such fury and force that the strife of the hostile parties was immediately quelled by their anxiety to separate the two furious belligerents. The cheers from both sides were deafening; then everyone laughed heartily; Mr. Bhownaggree and his big enemy shook hands, and the former's fortune was made in Bethnal Green.

Night by night he has been down there pleading the cause of the Indian Cotton Mills against the attacks of Manchester and to unwilling audiences; and on another occasion in face of much opposition he condemned the untoward action of Jameson in the Transvaal, and ultimately brought the whole audience round to his views. The party wire-pullers recognise that Mr. Bhownaggree's is one of the safest seats in Parliament, and that he holds it in absolute independence of party ties and pledges. Indians should be proud of such a man, whatever his politics, and at least Englishmen will always take a pride in such men, whether they are Congressites or anti-Congressites. Finally, it was a breach of social propriety to repeat in public, with intent to disparage a man, facts relating to his private life, known to one only through personal companionship with him. Fortunately in this instance the facts altogether and without qualification redound to Mr. Bhownaggree's greater credit and reputation." I am quite prepared to believe that Mr. Bhownaggree has strengthened his hold on the regard of the Bethnal Green electors since they returned him as their Parliamentary representative, but candour compels me to say that in my opinion Mr. Middleton, the Conservative agent, would hardly endorse the statement of my correspondent that the hon. member occupies his seat "in absolute independence of party ties and pledges." It would perhaps be an advantage to England and the Empire if a certain proportion of men could sit in the House of Commons unfettered by "party ties and pledges," but the time for that has not come yet, and there is not at the present moment a single member of the legislative chamber in Westminster entirely free of party obligations.

THE SITUATION IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 25.

INFORMATION has been received that on the night of the 18th instant the shop of Mr. Anta Porobo in the bazaar of Mardal, which is thickly populated, has been robbed by an armed band of dacoits. Owing to this circumstance, and fearing the attacks from the revolters, the annual fair which should have commenced from 1st February will not be opened this year. On the 24th instant the War Council assembled and three soldiers, who were extorting money from some Hindus, were condemned to two and a-half years' transportation to Africa. His Royal Highness Prince D. Affonso visited Mapuça on the 23rd instant, and is reported to have been received with a display of fireworks and speeches. Mr. P. J. Gomes delivered a speech at the reception in the Municipal Hall. His Royal Highness after the reception proceeded to the bungalow at Guirim, specially prepared for his Highness' reception, where illuminations were made, and a pyrotechnic display in a large scale was gone through to the amusement of the people. The wedding has taken place in the Church at Pangim of Dr. Walfango de Silva with one of the daughters of the Count of Mahem. It is stated that the following officials have been appointed from Portugal for the posts of Administrators:—Captain Oliveira Mascarenhas for Salsette, displacing Mr. Jose Maria de Sa (native); Lieutenant Maximiano da Costa for Bardez; Lieutenant Nicolau de Sa for Bicholim, and Lieutenant de Sa Ferreira for Sanguem. Mr. Antonio Raphael Pereira Nunes has been appointed Governor of Diu. The Minister of Marine having represented the great difficulty that exists in having different coins in the several Colonies, which in former time was not a matter of great consequence, but as under existing circumstances the several kinds of foreign coins create monetary confusion, it has been decided by his Majesty the King to introduce Portuguese currency in all the Colonial provinces, and the authorities are authorised to do away with the present currency and adopt the new one, regulating the value of the foreign currency, the circulation of which may be needed for commercial and other kindred purposes. Lieutenant A. F. X. Lopes Pereira, in charge of Revenue of Military Department, has been substituted by Major Porphyrio Augusto. The latter has been relieved of his post as sub-Chief of the State, and the former has been added to the Military Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Thames, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the English mails of the 10th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She brought the following passengers:—

Acland, Mr
Agrawalla, Mr
Campnett, Mr
Greenwood, Mr
Hasson, Mr
Israel, Mr
Lambert, Mr
McCaulis, Mr

FROM LONDON.
Massons Baron
Merrick and child, Mr & Mrs
Owen, Miss
Ruttonjee, Mr
White Hudson, Mr
Williams, Mr
Wingrow, Mrs and Master

Ballard, Lieut
Carlyon, Mr
Dance, Mr
Dinuridie, Mr
Dempster, Mr
Ettmüller, Mr
Fair, Lieut
Griffiths, Capt and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.
Moffatt, Mr
Moir, Mr
Moore, Mr
Sergeant, Mr
Smythies, Mr
Savage, Mr
Wing, Capt

Curteis, Lieut-Col J G
Footh, Mr J
Fletcher, Col A F

FROM ADEN.
Hughes, Surg-Col D
Munro, Capt G N

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

ALTHOUGH the people of this country are pursuing their usual occupations and domestic life is uninterrupted, "news" is practically non-existent except that which is caused by foreign troubles. Of these difficulties the South African has passed out of an acute crisis, Dr. Jameson and his comrades having been given up to the British Government—though the diplomatic situation created by Germany's attitude remains, and our naval authorities have prepared for emergencies. Various proposals are being made, and not unsympathetically received, for a settlement of the question pending between this country and the United States.

The Irish "Round Table" conference met on Tuesday in Dublin, when Unionists like Mr. Horace Plunkett and Nationalists like Mr. John Redmond sat down in peace together. An investigation of the disaster to the Kingstown life boat is now in progress.

The Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons have approved by a large majority the claim of women to receive the diplomas of the college, and a strong movement is reported from Cambridge in favour of granting to women the degrees of the University.

The American Ambassador's speech at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when Dr. Donaldson Smith gave an account of his adventures in North-East Africa, will be read with interest, as will Sir Edward Clarke's observations on the Venezuela question. Sir Richard Webster, Sir Frank Lockwood, the Bishop of London, and Canon Scott Holland have all been heard during the week on the subjects of foreign policy which now monopolize public attention.

Two new plays of some importance have just been produced, one being Mr. Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross and the other an adaptation of Mr. Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda." It may be mentioned that a dramatic version of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has appeared in Paris. The winter exhibition of works of the old masters has been opened at Burlington-house.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lord Blackburn; Prince Alexander of Prussia; Hon. E. S. Parker-Jervis; Major-Gen. G. C. Borthwick; Major-Gen. the Hon. A. Stewart; Lieut.-Gen. G. Meiklejohn, M.D.; Col. H. M. Drummond-Hay; Col. R. J. G. Hurford; Sir J. Goldsmid, M.P.; Sir J. G. Baird, Bart; M. Verlaine.

MARK TWAIN'S SECOND "AT HOME"

THE reception accorded to Mr. Samuel Clemens yesterday evening, when for a second time he advanced to the footlights of the Novelty Theatre, was no less enthusiastic than that which he received on Friday last, when the Bombay public saw the originator of some of their happiest moments for the first time. The Theatre was filled from end to end, and both those who had their appetites whetted on Friday, and new comers who had not enjoyed that privilege, wore on their faces a look of delighted expectancy. The lecture—to call by that name a form of entertainment for which our language has no name—entirely differed from the previous one so far as matter was concerned, but not in the mode of its delivery and the mingled humour and pathos of the tales told. There was the same easy pose, Mark's left hand often in his trousers pocket and the eyes half-shut; the same quiet conversational tone of voice; the same listening stillness broken by ripples of merriment, bursts of laughter, and storms of delighted applause. Had the rambling loser of the ten-cent. piece, whom Mark imitated so well in his first lecture, been present, we doubt whether even he would have lost the thread of the talk, for its author knows well when to change the topic. And yet the transition is so easily and naturally effected that the whole lecture fits in together as a complete whole, albeit it is but a medley of quaint anecdote, humourous sketch and keen reflection strung together by the very slightest of threads. Had the aforesaid possessor of a wandering mind been present he would have seen little or nothing on the stage to lead him into wool-gathering. Denuded for the nonce of its wonted trappings it was furnished with the severe simplicity of two or three small tables, a chair or two, and an easel on which was suspended a photograph. So far as ninety-nine out of every hundred listeners were concerned it mattered little what the surroundings of the lecturer were, for had the stage been most lavishly decorated it would not have diverted attention from the speaker for scarcely a moment. Yet this power over an audience is not the result of any oratorical gifts. Mark Twain would be the last to say that it did. It arises from the fact that Mr. Clemens is a true artist as well as a humourist of the first water. He has studied in the school of human nature, and his pourtrature, when due allowance is made for the play of witty and epigramatic fancy, appeals to all as very realistic. Mark Twain has studied human nature through and through, and can give wholesome lessons from his own experiences of life, none the less profitable because taught in the pleasantest of all possible ways.

At the outset Mr. Clemens intimated that he had a scheme to put before the world, but he brought it forward with all diffidence, as it was extremely great—it was no less a thing than the moral regeneration of the whole race by an original method. India was the right place to advance such a scheme, for whoever had a plan of reform or of regeneration came to India to present it. His idea was that there is a moral lesson in every trespass, and if they remembered this they would keep away from the trespass on the same principle as a burnt child keeps away from the fire. They must undergo moral vaccination in that way, so that the more sin they committed the greater would be their stock of moral force. He hoped that one day all the world would commit all the sins they could, and then everybody having suffered by the bitter school of experience would be very moral—a thing which had happened in no previous period in the world's history. This curious logic was the prelude to Mark's confession in regard to the moral force he gained by stealing a water-melon—directly afterwards he regretted doing so because it was quite green. He felt he must make restitution, so he at once restored that water-melon to the farmer, and made him give him a ripe one. This sally was greeted with roars of laughter, which were renewed when he said that from that day to this he had never stolen a water-melon—not of that description. Mr. Clemens then went on to give an inimitable description of his experience as a journalist in California while acting for the editor when that gentleman was on a visit to San Francisco. In California they had substituted duelling for the well-established fashion of shooting a man down without notice. When acting editor he did not mind a bit about a horse whipping, a very ordinary experience, but he was slightly afraid of the tranquilising effect of the duel. He rather offended the editor of a rival newspaper, with the result that a duel was arranged. His antagonist was a long, lankey, gas-pipe kind of creature—the worst material possible for revolver practice, and an excellent shot. But Mark Twain was fortunate enough to escape the combat because a skilful practice shot made by his second was attributed to him when his rival came on the scene. The incident was so well narrated that the audience was kept in a constant ripple of laughter. Next came the familiar story of the arguments of Tom Sawyer, Huckleberry Finn, and Jim, the Slave, respecting the proposal of the first named gentleman to carve out for himself a name as a Crusader to the Holy Land. The true version of little George Washington and his inability to tell a lie led up to the exquisite narration of Mr. Clemens' first experience of being interviewed. All present who had read the accounts of our representative's talk with Mr. Clemens, a few days ago, must have thought that whether or no Mark Twain's stock of moral force has grown since he stole the water-melon, he has certainly improved in his veracity when being interviewed since the time when he first underwent the process. The unfortunate gentleman, who first tried to make copy out of him on leaving, gave him some good and kindly advice. "Go on to write," he said, "but don't talk or else the public wont know what a gigantic obstruction you have in your thatch." Mark Twain finished up by producing his latest poem—the second one he had composed in his life. He wrote it in haste while travelling in Australia as he knew the poet-laureateship was vacant, but he had since found that he was too late. However, he was reconciled to having lost the laureateship, for it had been given to a good poet like him. The recital of the poem, which is not yet complete, was received with intense amusement. We believe the production is strictly copyrighted, and, therefore, we refrain from the temptation to even hint at its style or subject matter. Suffice it to say that the recital sent the audience home convulsed with laughter.

Later in the evening Mr. Clemens was entertained to dinner by the members of the Bombay Club, eighty members sitting down. Mr. Clemens will appear before a Bombay audience for the last time to-night, at 9-30, at the Novelty Theatre.

THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

AN official notification from the General Department was issued yesterday in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

Bombay Castle, 27th January 1896.

No. 398.—Official intelligence having been received of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg, K.G., P.C., his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning until the 13th February next, that being the date up to which official mourning has been proclaimed for Great Britain and Ireland.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council.

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRISK.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER BRISK, under the Command of Captain F. St. G. Rich, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, having left that port on the 18th instant. Since September she has been the Senior officer's ship at Aden, and frequent cruising were made to the Somali Coast, the vessel has come here to be docked for usual repairs. Her future movements have not yet been decided upon. Her Majesty's steamer Cossack arrived at Aden on the 17th instant, and relieved the Brisk.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE QUESTION OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

AT an adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr G W Roughton, the question of house connections in Bombay came on for further discussion, when the house was well filled with members on both sides. There were present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sarvai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsetji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kallandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Mr. G. Lund, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Major H. L. Olivier, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rastamji Nasarwanji Khori, S. Rabsch, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Edward F. Underwood, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vishalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Haji Esmail.

It will be remembered that on the last occasion Mr. Ibraim Rahimtulla had proposed (1) That the Corporation's Resolution No. 2218 of 3rd November 1882 be rescinded. (2) That the work of house connections throughout the city be carried out by Municipal agency. (3) That the cost of house connections be recovered from the respective house-owners by six monthly instalments extending over 10 years. And (4) That the cost of maintenance be borne by the Municipality excepting that of the renewal of fittings.

To the above proposal Mr. Hamiltion had moved an amendment as follows:—In supersession of all previous Resolutions on the subject, the Corporation now decides that all house connections shall be constructed by the Municipality except on properties belonging to Government or to the Port Trust. For the present the cost shall be defrayed by the Municipality, but it is desirable that the work should be carried out systematically and at an average expenditure of 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees a year. It is, however, necessary that the taxation should be increased to recoup the cost of the works, and the Corporation request the Municipal Commissioner to be good enough to propose a scheme which would be suitable to the conditions of the case, and which might be adopted in the Budget for 1897-98.

Mr. Cuffe, in resuming the debate, yesterday, observed that, though Mr. Hamilton's amendment might appear to be a convenient way of solving the question at issue, a closer examination would show that such was not the case. The amendment, if carried, would necessiate an additional tax of two per cent. per annum for the work, but if the tax was made general, the Corporation would have to include the properties of about two thousand house-owners whose houses had already been connected. They would also have to include a number of properties which were not likely to be benefited by the system of house connections for a number of years to come. With regard to about 6,730 house connections which had been done at the expense of the Corporation, they had counsel's opinion that the cost of such house connections could not be individually recovered. He did not think that a tax, which fell so inconveniently on the owners of houses, should be resorted to in carrying out the work. He did not think that any member of the Corporation, who had read the able and exhaustive report of the Commissioner, could come to any other conclusion than the cost of house connections should be borne by the house-owners. If, as Dr. Blaney advocated the other day, the Corporation were required to spend about twenty lakhs for these house connections, taxation would be necessary, which would be felt more by the poorer classes, and the Corporation, besides, would be approaching the extreme limit of their borrowing power. Under such circumstances the Corporation could come to no other conclusion than that the house-owners, and the house-owners alone, should pay for the house connections. (Hear, hear.) He then suggested a rider in connection with the third clause of Mr. Ibraim's motions, which was accepted by Mr. Ibraim, and was as follows:—That the cost of house-connections be recovered from the respective house-owners by six monthly instalments extending over ten years as improvement expenses under the terms of sections 491 and 495 of the Municipal Act, provided that each house-owner shall be at liberty to pay the whole amount due by him at once.

Mr George Cotton observed that he candidly confessed that he had changed his mind twice or thrice on the subject of house connections, and he might say that he had not yet come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject which was, after all, so very difficult to be dealt with. Though he had not f

another father accordingly,—or rather the step-father.—(Laughter)—rose and said "I will have it put." (Renewed laughter.) He puts it in another official form extending the payment over a period of ten years. I say that, when a member of the Corporation comes before us with such an important proposition, as that which was put before us on a previous occasion, I ask you whether he should have asked for the information which he already possessed and waste the time of the Corporation, which he had no right to do.

Mr. Mehta: Oh dear. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney: What, oh dear? The ejaculation is purely feminine. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Mehta: Is it? If anybody excels in ejaculation it is Dr. Blaney. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

Dr. Blaney: When a member once runs away from the field of discussion, he should not bring the same proposition in any other shape or form. I will only remark that the Hon. Mr. Mehta, in giving up his proposition and now going to vote in favour of quite a distinct proposition, is giving you an instance of his own peculiar consistency and constancy, which he has been condemning in others. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: Hear, hear.

Dr. Blaney: A classical writer of the last century has very aptly stated that we are in a habit of condemning those faults in others, which we so eminently possess ourselves. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Dr. Blaney coming to the subject of discussion, then said:—

In again dealing with an already fully threshed out matter, my remarks will be brief. I will first consider Mr. Ebraim Rahimtoola's resolution. The proposal is puerile and unworkable, as was very well shown by Mr. Hamilton. Though Mr. Hamilton was not in Bombay at the time when the Corporation tried the system of payment for house-connections by owners, he hits off the situation with much precision as to the hostility of the people. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola's project will involve an endless amount of trouble and expenditure and give an endless annoyance. His system of payment in a diluted and prolonged form savours strongly of the Marwari moneylender. No Commissioner could collect the outstandings, and there would be endless strife, while our aim should be to maintain peace and contentment. By adopting Mr. Ebraim's proposal before an instalment is gathered in, another would be due, and the strife would increase. The Corporation cannot seriously entertain Mr. Ebrahim's project, and must reject it because it is unworkable. Mr. Hamilton's amendment is sound in principle and ingenious in conception. He says that house-owners should pay for house-connections not directly but indirectly by paying an increased house-rate equal to 2½ per cent. on the existing consolidated rate. He proposes an immediate resort to increased taxation before there is any proposed expenditure in house-connections before the Corporation. He would have Corporation to go sleep over the house-connections, forgetting apparently that drainage loans are sanctioned as required and not settled for all time to come. The Corporation is always to be found in its place to meet urgencies and all demands. It may, therefore, be trusted to provide funds for house-connections as the demands arise, for while it is easy to increase taxation it is a matter of much difficulty to reduce it. Mr. Hamilton's amendment is, therefore, in the way of a peaceful settlement of th house-connection question. The only reason given for making house-owners pay for house-connections is that this is the principle adopted elsewhere. I do not hesitate to say that this principle is wrong, for it is illogical and inconsistent. The Municipality is to pay for sewers, and the householders for house-connections. This is how the. Hon. Mr. Mehta would have it. It is said that the sewers belong to the city and the house-connections to house-owners, and that the house-owners are pecuniarily benefited by the Municipality paying for house connections. This is an iniquitous way of putting the questions, but it will not bear examination. What are the facts? Sewers and house-connections form a sewerage system, the one being the complement of the other. The distinction between sewers and house-connections is an arbitrary distinction. The city is, or should be, responsible for the whole system. Even the Commissioner admits this, though he seems to argue both ways about payment for house-connections. But if house-connections are intended to benefit public health, so are sewers. Both serve the same purpose. House connections are required for the houses, but sewers are also required for the houses and for the same purpose. If the houses benefit by the house-connection, they also benefit by the sewers. If there were no houses, neither sewers nor house-connections would be necessary. It comes then to this that sewers and house-connections are alike necessary for houses, both serve the same purpose, and the Municipality is responsible for the efficient working of both. If it is right that sewers should be paid for out of the Municipal fund, it is equally right that the same fund should pay for the house-connection. On grounds of logic and consistency the same fund should pay for the same work. I say again, the distinction is purely arbitrary and unsupported by consistency. I now come to the Commissioner's letter, which contains the financial information which the mover of the previous resolution said he wanted to enable him to see his way to vote with us. The information given does not carry us very far. The estimates of the probable cost of house-connections are merely estimates, very broad estimates, made without detailed surveys, which may be called a play with figures, a play which is calculated to bring out a pre-existing wish. This Corporation has been very much edified by all such estimates in the past. But mark you, the Sir, estimates cover the sewerage ground of a future of twenty years. Can this be Zadkiel with his prophetic power increased twenty-fold above the vision of the real Zadkiel? The letter takes no notice of the possible and probable contingencies of the future; it cannot, therefore, be a safe guide to the Corporation. Nobody can foresee what may occur in the next twenty years. We should, therefore, deal with the matter before us by past experience and surrounding circumstances. If in the past, when every financial necessity has been amply provided for without increasing taxation, though the Tansa works and sewerage were undertaken, even the comparatively small expenditure for house-connections really force the Corporation to increase taxation, can it deplete the treasury, and bring our borrowing powers to an end? These predictions are well calculated to call up a smile of incredulity. We may refer to the letter and its predictions from our memory, and rely on the good sense and intelligence of the Corporation to meet all the necessities of the future sewerage as they arise. I now come to the amendment which I propose to the resolution at the last meeting on this subject. That amendment is as sound and reasonable to-day as it was then and as it was in 1885. In my remarks at the previous meeting I proved—1. That a system of payment for house-connections by house-owners was tried and proved a failure. 2. That if the system of payment by house-owners is adopted, it will inflict injustice on three-fourths of the city, and be a permanent source of complaint. 3. That besides this injustice it will provoke an ill-will and hostility which will prove injurious to the system and render it abortive. 4. That it will place the Municipal executive in an undesirable position. 5. That while the people heartily approve of the payment for house-connections by the Municipality they are hostile to the system of placing the payment upon house-owners. 6. That no serious disturbance of the Municipal finances will occur, either now or in the future, if the whole sewerage system is paid for by the Municipality. I will now add one more proof in favour of my amendment, a practical proof, which cannot fail to convict everyone concerned, either one way or the other, and that proof is this:—If the house-owners are made to pay the 70, the 50, the 40, or the 30 lakhs for house-connections, these house-owners will be made the poorer to this extent by this unjust find, for they will assuredly get no relief by a reduction of the consolidated rate, for that rate now stands at its minimum. They will have to pay the full consolidated rate of 8¾ per cent., plus the amount demanded for their house-connections. The proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta is in plain English to fine yourselves 40 or 50 lakhs of rupees merely to add plethora to Municipal balances. The Corporation are now in full possession of all the facts, proofs, and arguments which concern this question, and if I have succeeded in convincing the Corporation that the vote of 1883 is the vote that should be repeated to-day, I will feel that I have done my duty to the city. The ratepayers are the guarantors of the solvency of the Municipal fund. On their representatives rests the responsibility for all the funds that are necessary for good government. I, therefore, propose that having had a favourable experience of the operation of its resolution of the 3rd November, 1882, extending over a period of thirteen years, and having applied the principle embraced in the resolution to various districts of the city with satisfactory results, and finding that the principle is in complete accordance with the wishes of all the persons concerned, the Corporation still adheres to that resolution, including in its scope outhouses and new houses which were formerly excluded, and is now of opinion that the terms of the resolution of the 3rd of November, 1882, as now amended, should be made applicable in the future to all the districts of the city.

Dr. Blaney: Much nonsense is said in this world.

Mr. Mehta: Oh, is it?

Dr. Blaney: You are ironical, sir. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: You have made a great discovery. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Blaney, turning towards and addressing Mr. Ibrain, who interrupted him by some observation, which was inaudible, said: You are a young man, Mr. Ibrain, and I advise you as a friend to be kind and considerate to the rate-payers. Do not trifle with the feelings of the public, for if you will continue to do so, the rate-payers, who have brought you here to-day, will reject you to-morrow. (Laughter and applause.) You are not a bad boy altogether. (Renewed Laughter.)

The President: Will you please, Dr. Blaney, keep to the question before the meeting.

Dr. Blaney: What can I do, sir,? This impulsive young man is the cause of it all. (Laughter.) Such young men had better keep themselves at home than come to the Corporation and say all sorts of things that come uppermost in their minds. (Hear, hear and applause.)

The President: You have said enough; better go on.

Dr. Blaney: Thank you.

Having made a few further remarks, Dr. Blaney said: I have suffered half-an-hour's skinning: (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Mehta: I am sorry to hear that (Renewed laughter).

Dr. Blaney: My skin has got no nerves. (Laughter and applause.)

Dr. Bhalchandra: That cannot be. (Hear, hear.)

The President: Go on, Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney: But they are raising physiological questions. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Dhondi: I move for an adjournment of the debate (cries of "no, no" and "vote.)"

Dr. Blaney then continued his remarks by moving the following amendment:—That having had a favorable experience of the operation of its resolution of 3rd November 1882 extending over a period of 13 years, and having applied the principle embraced in the resolution to various districts of the city with satisfactory results and finding that the principle is in complete accordance with the wishes of all the persons concerned, the Corporation still adheres to that resolution including in its scope all houses and outhouses, and all new houses, which were formerly excluded, and is now of opinion that the terms of the resolution, of the 3rd November 1882 as now amended, should be made applicable in the future to all the districts of the city;

Dr. Underwood seconded the amendment.

It being past five o'clock the debate was then adjourned to Wednesday (to-morrow) at 3 p.m.

MR. JUSTICE TYABJI AND THE LONDON INDIAN SOCIETY.

MR. JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA KADERBHOY, B.A., the honorary secretary of the London Indian Society, received the following letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabji, in reply to the address presented by the London Indian Society on his recent confirmation to the Bombay Bench:—

Somerset House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay,
7th December, 1895.

To—Jaffer Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, Esq., Honorary Secretary, London Indian Society.

Dear Sir,—I beg to thank you most sincerely for your having kindly forwarded to me the address of the London Indian Society on the occasion of my recent confirmation to the Bench of the High Court.

I beg to thank the members of the Society for the extremely kind, and I must say flattering, language in which they have been pleased to express their good-will towards me, and their appreciation of whatever small merits I may possess. Please convey my sense of gratitude to all the members of the Society and tell them how highly I appreciate the kindness of my fellow countrymen in England.

It is to the young and energetic men now in England that India must look for her future progress in her moral, mental, and political career, and I can only say that I wish you and all others who now may be in England all health and prosperity and the complete attainment of the noble objects which they have in view and for the sake of which they have torn themselves from their friends, relations, and country. Thanking you and the Society once more,—I remain, &c., &c.

BUDRUDIN TYABJI.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN A. E. J. PERKINS has been posted to No. 8 Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT V. A. S. KEIGHLEY, Scottish Rifles, has been posted to the 1st Battalion.

CAPTAIN A. G. GLANVILLE, 35th Field Battery, has on promotion been posted to No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

CAPTAIN P. T. COOPER has been transferred from No. 1 Company, Eastern Division, to the 68th Field Battery, R.A.

CAPTAINS C. M. S. HENNING, Scottish Rifles, and W. G. Wyld, Hampshire Regiment, have been posted to the 1st Battalion of their regiments.

LIEUTENANT E. W. MARGESSON, Norfolk Regiment, on termination of his Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion, is posted to that battalion.

LIEUTENANT EDWARDS, 4th Bengal Cavalry, Cawnpore, has died from small-pox, and Second-Lieutenant Corbett, Durham Light Infantry, Poona, from pneumonia.

CAPTAIN L. S. GORDON CUMMING, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, has been granted an extension of leave by the War Office until the 15th March 1896.

UNIFORM AT DANCES.—The following appears in Punjab Army Orders of the 14th instant:—At a dance given by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Montgomery Hall at Lahore on the 30th December 1895, the Lieutenant-General Commanding regretted to observe that a number of officers attended in plain clothes, their presence in such a dress being opposed to regulations, as well as highly disrespectful to Sir Denis Fitzpatrick and himself. The orders on the subject of wearing full dress and undress uniform at public entertainments, as embodied in Army Regulations, India, Volume VII., page 11, are perfectly clear, and in Command Order No. 31, dated 8th May 1895, special attention was called by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to the necessity for officers when on leave in districts other than their own being in possession of and wearing the prescribed uniform. The Lieutenant-General Commanding desires to remind all officers serving in this Command that the non-observance of orders regarding the wearing of uniform is as much a breach of discipline as the disregard of orders on any other subject, and must be similarly dealt with. He looks to General Officers Commanding Districts and Officers Commanding Stations strictly to enforce existing regulations, more particularly in the case of officers who are on leave at staions other than their own.

A LADY CONVERT TO MAHOMEDANISM.

THE elopement of the daughter of a well known military officer of his Highness the Nizam's Regular troops with a Mahomedan civilian was recently reported from Hyderabad, but no nameswere mentioned. A Miss Evelen Fallon, however, recently wrote from Bellary to the "Deccan Post," in which paper the reported elopement was first notified, stating that as the statement probably referred to her, she thought it necessary to contradict it. "I did not elope with any one," but, having become a Mahomedan she wrote to her father and mother apprising them of the fact stating that she could not live any longer under their protection and she had therefore left them, openly informing some of her friends. "I can assure you," she added, "I have not eloped with any Mahomedan civilian. I am not living under the protection of any individual great or small. I am aged over 21, and I am a free agent to do what I think proper." In conclusion, she threatened to take legal proceedings against the Editor of the "Post" if he failed to publish her letter. The Editor doubted whether the publication of the letter would do Miss Fallon any good, but, just to oblige a lady, he acceded to her request. We now find the following interesting information in a letter addressed to the Bangalore "Daily Post" from its Bellary correspondent:—"I have to record a novel ceremony that took place in this town. A Miss Fallon, the daughter of an officer in the Nizam's service, arrived here a few days ago, and put up in a house near the Travellers' Bungalow, and sent for the Khazi, and told him that she wanted to become a Mahomedan. The old Khazi was staggered at such a request from such a young lady, and asked for three days' time to consider the matter and consult his people. She was, however, determined to gain her end, and obtained the services of a Pleader, and got him to insist on the Khazi to admit her into his faith. This was done yesterday (20th January) in the mosque at Bruce Pettal in the presence of some hundreds of Mahomedans. She took the necessary oaths, and received the name of 'Ncorooneesha.' She then went from there to the Registrar of the District, and had her reception certificate registered. She made a statement which was also recorded that she had changed her faith to better her temporal and spiritual welfare. This has created quite a commotion among the Mahomedans and has been a nine days wonder."—"Madras Mail."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, on Jan. 4, signed the proclamation admitting the State of Utah to the Union. The proclamation while it does not interfere with marriage ties already contracted under the system of polygamy existing in the State, prohibits for the future any man with a wife and wives from marrying another woman.

IN the United States Senates, on Jan. 8, the Naval Committee reported favourably on the bill for an increase of the men enlisted in the Navy. The House of Representatives, on Jan. 8, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs a resolution providing that the Sandwich Islands should be erected into an American State of Hawaii.

THE *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent telegraphed on January 15:—It is announced here that a Russian-Chinese bank has been at last established in St. Petersburg, which has as its object the support and development of Russian trade with the Eastern States of Asia. The chief supporters of the undertaking are the well-known financiers Prince Ukhtovsky; Renee Briss, member of the directorate of the Credit Lyonnais; and the Jewish houses of Goldstand and Rothstein. The capital of the bank is 6,000,000 roubles gold, divided into 48,000 shares of 125 roubles each. Major von Hanneken, who served with the Chinese in the recent war against Japan, was received by the German Emperor, on January, 4, and made a report to his Majesty on the part played by the Chinese navy in the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE rain which recently fell at Lahore was common to all parts of the province except Hissars, Delhi and Umballa, and the crops everywhere, except in these districts, are reported to have greatly improved. But more rain is badly wanted.

LIEUTENANT EDWARDS, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, died at Cawnpore on Thursday morning, of small-pox, and was buried with military honours in the afternoon. This is the second death amongst Europeans in Cawnpore since Monday. The other cases are progressing favourably.

MR. M. C. TURNER, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., formerly of Bombay has been elected by the Chamber of Commerce a member of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta.

IN regard to General Nairne's application for eight months' leave during the ensuing summer, which, we are sorry to know, has been caused by the state of his health, the question has, it is understood, arisen as to whether the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands, come under the old rules formerly applicable to the Provincial Commanders-in-Chief. If so, no leave can be granted to them during their tenure of appointment. The decision of the Home authorities on the point is awaited.

LAST week's season report shows that as regards Punjab rain fell in all districts except Hissar, Delhi and Umballa; and the condition of the standing crops has consequently somewhat improved. More rain, however, is badly wanted in Hissar; and in most other districts the spring crops are withering for want of moisture. In the Central Provinces prospects are generally unfavourable for the spring crops except in Jubbulpore. In Central India the rainfall has been insufficient in Bhopal, Bandelkhand, and Bhopawar, while in Rajputana there are over ten thousand people already on relief works. In Bikanir employment can be found for more, as the Bikanir-Sirsa Railway has been begun and more sections can be opened out.

IN connection with the Chitral honours list, it is understood, to be likely that Captain Adams, of the Guides, and Lieutenant Harman, of the 4th Sikhs, will receive brevets on their promotion to the rank of Major and Captain respectively.

THE case of Yusuf Din, the Hyderabadi official, who is charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act, which was to have come on for trial at Umballa on Thursday, has been postponed, the Chief Court at Lahore having stayed proceedings.

THE annual report of the Indian Post Office shows that a great progress of business continued during the past year. The value of the stamps sold amounted to one crore and thirty lakhs. The number of postal articles delivered was over four hundred millions. The balance in the postal savings banks has risen to eight crores twenty-six lakhs. The money order business amounts to over twenty crores, while the value-payable post dealt with property valued at two crores. This is a splendid record for the Department over which Mr. Fanshawe presides.

IT is, however, in the North-West Provinces that the first pinch of scarcity is being felt. The tracts here affected are the Bundelkand Districts, Banda, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Jhansi, where there is no irrigation to speak of, except to some small extent in Jalaun and Hamirpur. These districts have had scanty crops for three years owing to excessive rainfall, and now the prospects of the harvest to be reaped in March and April are gloomy while the grain stocks are low owing to double sowings having taken place. The area affected is about 235 square miles in extent with a population of 2,700,000, and it is calculated that 130,000 people may be on relief works by May. This number may be increased by immigrants from Rewah, Gwalior and the adjacent Native States where the crops are failing. Test works have been opened and a relief programme has been mapped out, in case scarcity should deepen into famine. The districts are protected by railways, and the importation of grain has already begun from Agra and Hatras.

ALL questions connected with the subject of Staff Corps promotion, one would think, must have been thoroughly well discussed by this time: yet a correspondent takes a point that we do not remember to have seen made before. In reference to the recent concession of temporary rank to Commandants and Seconds-in-Command of Indian regiments, he points out that this grant must have effect of depreciating relatively the positions of the Departments officered by the Staff Corps; and it cannot be denied that there is good deal of justice in the contention. Regimental officers may find themselves superseded by men in other regiments who have already been so lucky as to arrive early at the posts which carry the temporary rank. But this is part of the game of the profession, the luck of which everyone is prepared to accept. It misses one and comes to another. It is a different thing when a whole department, like the Commissariat-Transport for instance, sees itself definitely shut out from an important concession which the regimental branch is to enjoy. A correspondent asserts that "there is not a Captain in the Commissariat Department in the three Presidencies who will not be a sufferer" by supersession owing to the new bestowals of rank, or "who would not have been content to remain in regimental employ" had he known what was coming. These are perhaps rather sweeping statements: but the grievance is one that certainly deserves the attention of the Military Department. That there has been a disturbance of the balance of existing interests, to the detriment of departmental service and its attractions, seems unquestionable.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has decided to refuse the terms stipulated by the Morgan syndicate and to try the experiment of a popular loan. The Secretary of the Treasury issued at midnight, on Jan. 5, proposals for 100,000,000dol. in gold or gold certificates, in exchange for which he will give 4 per cent. thirty-year coin bonds in denominations of 50dol. or multiples of that sum. Proposals for the bonds will be received at the Treasury in Washington till noon on Feb. 5. The *Times'* New York correspondent regards the plan as that of the President, who has taken note of the general criticisms on his last transaction with the Morgan syndicate, and means now to avoid such criticisms. This is a shrewed political move, but the opinion of the better part of the business community is that it will not be financially successful. A loan in this form has been generally advocated by the Press, but if it be largely subscribed the subscription will, for the most part, be due to patriotic feeling.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* and other Berlin journals state that Prince Frederick Leopold, brother of the Duchess of Connaught, is under military arrest in his castle at Glienicke, near Potsdam, by order of the Emperor. It will be remembered that Princess Frederick Leopold, who is a sister of the Empress, fell through the ice when skating some days ago. This led, on Jan. 5, to an altercation between the Emperor and the Prince of such a serious nature that the Emperor ordered his cousin to surrender his sword and remain in his room till further notice. A guard of one officer, one sergeant, and thirteen men of Chasseurs of the Guard was sent the same evening to Glienicke and occupied all entrances to the Castle. It is stated that the Emperor disapproved of the Princess skating without any Gentleman of the Household being in attendance. The Empress also marked her disapproval by refusing to receive her sister when she paid her Majesty a visit after the accident. Prince Frederick Leopold, who has the rank of Major-General and Commands the regiment of the Gardes du Corps, has frequently represented the Emperor on occasions of ceremony such as laying of foundation-stones.

THE Persian Government (says Reuter's Teheran correspondent) have granted a concession, to run for seventy-five years, for the construction of a carriage road between Kasvin and Hamadan, to the Russian Transport Company, which is now constructing roads from Resht to Kasvin. The company is authorised to levy tolls. The conditions are the same as those which apply to the Resht-Kasvin road. The same company have also made arrangements for taking over the existing road from Kasvin to Teheran.

VERY conflicting reports are received regarding the situation in Cuba. Despatches emanating from rebel sources were published, on January 6, in New York, asserting that the rebels had captured the city of Mono, close to Havana, that the Spanish forces were hemmed in on all sides, and that Havana would be in the possession of the rebels within a few hours. On the other hand, telegrams received from Havana in New York and Madrid stated that the rebels had been decisively defeated by the Spaniards under General Campos, that they had been compelled to retreat, and that the siege of Havana had been raised. The state of affairs in Cuba, however, admittedly excites great uneasiness in Madrid, and one of the journals published there says that General Martinez Campos announced his resignation on January 5. The Madrid journals demand the recall of Marshal Campos, and it is thought not unlikely that he may be succeeded by General Weyler.

GUNGUNHANA, with his seven wives, his son, and his uncle, have been captured at Chaimite by a Portuguese officer and carried to Lorenzo Marquez. They are to be forthwith shipped to Lisbon. The news of the chief's capture was announced, on the night of Jan. 4, in the course of a performance at the Lisbon Opera-house, and was received with much enthusiasm.

ACCORDING intelligence from Yokohama, communicated via Vladivostock to the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, the Japanese Government has offered to allow free and unlimited anchorage to Russian warships in all Japanese harbours. This proposal is apparently made with a view to diverting Russia from her intention to acquire a harbour in Corea.

THE expedition sent out by the Russian Department of Imporial Domains has completed its tour through India, China, and Japan. It spent a whole month in a Chinese village near Shanghai, at which place the preparation of tea was studied; tea seeds and plants and machinery for the tea plantations near Batoum were procured. In Japan the expedition collected some valuable information respecting the soil and climatic conditions of the tea-growing districts. One or two of the members of the expedition have proceeded to San Francisco to study the American system of culture, and the other members are to remain a short time longer in Japan for the purpose of engaging Japanese labourers and obtaining samples of Japancse tea plants and seedlings.

THE Secretary of State for War has decided that in future recommendations for promotions to second lieutenancies of warrant officers or non-commissioned officers shall, except in the case of candidates who have performed specially meritorious service, or distinguished service in the field, only be entertained on the following conditions:—(a) That the candidate for promotion shall, who recommended, not be of a lower rank than that of Corporal, have not less than two years' service, and be under twenty-four years of age; (b) that the candidate shall, when selected, have attained the rank of sergeant and be under twenty-six years of age, hold a first-class certificate of education, including English history and general geography, or possess the qualifications which are accepted in lieu thereof, as laid down in the Army School Regulations, have a clear regimental defaulter sheet, and be unmarried.

THE *Daily Chronicle's* St. Petersburg correspondent says the Russian Government is doing everything in its power to develop Russia's trade with Persia, and has with this object recently ordered the Imperial Bank to buy up all the shares of the Russo-Persian Trading Company.

IT is affirmed in St. Petersburg (says Reuter's correspondent) that the permission granted by the Chinese Government for the Russian Passific squadron to anchor during the winter in the harbour of Kiao-chau, on the eastern coast of the Shan-tung peninsula, does not imply that the harbour has been ceded to Russia, as has been assumed by some foreign journals. The fact that Kiao-chau has been offered to the Russian squadron for the purpose mentioned was merely due to the desire of the Chinese Government to knit closer its relations with Russia.

IT is reported from Teheran that Turkish aggressions across the Persian border are frequent, and Persians and Armenians are being killed and plundered.

WE fancy, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that most of our 'Varsity cricketers would have wished that "Smith" of Cambridge, our only brown "blue," had been satisfied to stick to his bat. Billiards is, no doubt, a very fine pastime, and much more seasonable just now than cricket; but for all that, it seems a little undignified for a Rajput Prince to take on the proprietor of some Cambridge billiard-rooms at the indoor game. Nor did K. S. Ranjitsinhji prove anything like so much at home on the green cloth as on a cricket pitch. Instead of scoring by centuries in a match of 1,000 up, his largest break was a mere twenty-one. His opponent, on the other hand, gave him 400 points, and yet won by 180, and this in the presence of what the sporting papers describe as a large company. We hope that the Lion's Whelp will be satisfied with his beating, and will not sigh for revenge, or he may find that the skill of the English billiard professional is as great as that of the jugglers of his native land.

THE lighthouse on the Bell Rock is to the Scottish coast what the Eddystone Lighthouse is to the Channel. A recent visitor gives in the *Dundee Advertiser* an interesting account of life on this ocean fastness, from which it appears that the staff consists of four men. Each keeper is stationed on the Rock for six weeks at a time, and when this period has expired he goes ashore for a fortnight, his place being taken by the man who was relieved two weeks previously. There are thus always three men on the lighthouse, and the work is conducted in regular seafaring fashion. At night, each keeper takes a three hours' spell. Should the weather be foggy two men are constantly engaged in the lamp-room, one looking after the lamps, and the other firing the signal gun, the latter operation being performed by electricity. One of the few rooms in the Bell Rock Lighthouse is used as a reading-room and library. It is described as a most comfortable and cheery place, where the keepers can go in their spare time and dip into the literature of the century, for the library is well stocked with a representative collection of volumes of all descriptions. One of the few amusements open to the staff is line-fishing. Once a month the keeper is taken off by steamer and goes on a visit to his family. "How do we feel during a storm? Just as safe as if on land. The old lighthouse has withstood many a gale, and will continue to do so for years and years to come."

CAPTAIN SVIAGIN, a Russian military officer, who in 1894 spent six months in the dominions of the Negus, communicates some particulars of the Abyssinian army to the "Moscow Gazette," which are not without a certain interest at the present moment. In our acceptation of the term, says the Russian traveller, Abyssinia does not possess a properly organized and regularly disciplined army. It is mobilised on the old feudal system of the Middle Ages. In times of peace any one may join the regular forces, and there is never any lack of volunteers. When war is contemplated, the Negus sends his heralds to the various Viceroys and vassal chieftains, and these, in their turn, summon the town authorities and rural elders to make the necessary levies. In each district the troops are formed in companies and battalions of hundreds and thousands. The mobiliary concentrations occupy much time, and the orders given therefore are issued a long time previous to a declaration of war or any overt act of hostility towards an enemy. The fighting-force of the Abyssinians, which never practises evolution, is not exactly known, even to the Negus himself. Captain Sviagin calculates, however, that the conscription en masse places in the field at least 200,000 men. The women always follow the army, and prepare the soldiers' rations, the sumpter cattle being in charge of the male camp-followers. Each soldier carries a small sack of meal and a leather water-bag, and it is marvellous how long the Ethiopian veteran will support himself and fight on this frugal fare when there is nothing better to be foraged from the natives in the districts through which they may be marching. Owing to the general poverty of the country and the desert regions, it is at all times difficult to concentrate a great force at any given point.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 26.

THE camp-of-exercise of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, which closed yesterday, after having been open for the whole of the week, has been voted a great success in every way, the attendance being quite up to the average, the drill and turn-out of the men very satisfactory, the arrangements complete, and last, but not least, the weather all that could be desired.

After some discussion as to the most suitable place to hold the camp, Baroda and Santa Cruz finding favour with some, Ahmedabad was decided on as the most eligible, possessing as it does an ample water-supply close at hand, and having the commissariat on the spot. The drill ground is not a very large one, but the other advantages counterbalance this. The camp was pitched under the direction of Major Lynde close to the Shahibagh, and the arduous work of putting things straight and making all the needful arrangements for the men was performed in a very satisfactory way by the Adjutant, Captain C. E. Wilson, and the staff of instructors under Sergeant-Major Smith, while Captain J. Franklin, who is the Mess President this year, supervised the arrangements of the officers' camp, and, needless to say, discharged the hundred and one duties that fell to his lot very satisfactorily.

Altogether there were in camp between 275 and 300, of all ranks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, and they were formed into four camp companies. Considering that the traffic is now pretty brisk, owing to an early cotton season, this is a very fair number. The bulk of the men arrived in camp on the 19th, and during the week this number was increased by fresh arrivals, who came as soon as they could be spared. At the commencement of the week there was a paucity of officers, several being detained by pressure of business, and others, among whom was Captain H. M. Steuart, by illness, but later in the week there was a full complement. For the first time in the history of the corps the men wore putties, and there is no doubt that they looked smarter and more soldier-like in them. The real work of the camp began on Monday, when a parade was held under the Adjutant, and considering that the men had not had many opportunities of drilling as a battalion since the last camp, they did very well, and as the days passed by they soon warmed to their work. The regular programme was a parade morning and evening, coupled with practice in field firing; a class for theoretical instruction after breakfast, followed by revolver practice for the officers; so that all hands were kept well-employed, and had ample opportunity of making themselves efficient and learning something of military discipline; all the arrangements in this direction being quite complete, there being a staff of provost sergeants, and a guard detailed for duty daily.

The amusements of the men were also looked after, a recreation tent, provided with newspapers, etc. (in addition to the inevitable canteen), being in existence, while there was a "sing song" nearly every evening. On Thursday evening the Sergeants had a ladies' dinner in their mess, and on Friday the officers had a similar function, which was attended by a large number of the residents of the station. On Friday, the men were drilled in battalion movements and the officers and non-commissioned officers, who were candidates for proficiency certificates, were examined by a Board, consisting of Major Kryer, 16th Bombay Infantry, Captain Weir, Royal Irish Rifles, and Captain C. E. Wilson. In the afternoon the teams for the Field Firing competition were marched to the Rifle Range, and the competition took place in the presence of Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., who was attended by his Staff Officer, Captain Vidal. The general conditions were as follows:—Each team to be drawn up about 1,200 yards from the butts, advance to about 800 yards, and fire 3 volleys while advancing at a vanishing target. From here the advance to be conducted as in the "attack" practice, the men to fire at selected points, the distances being judged by the Officer in command, 15 rounds of ball ammunition to be fired by each man. There were four teams of 20 men each, under the command of Lieutenant Arnott, Captain Franklin, Lieutenant Powell, and Lieutenant Fiescher; and the team commanded by Lieutenant Arnott secured premier honours, they having obtained the highest percentage of hits on the target. Captain Franklin's team came second. The prizes for this contest were given by Colonel Luard, who takes a great deal of interest in the drill and shooting of his men. After the competition was over the teams fell in, and the General, in announcing the results, said that while the teams had done very well, he hoped they would not relax their efforts to obtain a high degree of efficiency in the shooting line, as this was the aim and object of the Volunteer Corps. He expressed himself as quite satisfied with the way in which the section commanders had worked, and congratulated the battalion as a whole upon the splendid shooting they had made recently at Poona.

This morning the event of the week came off, *viz.*, the inspection of the battalion by General Gatacre, C.B. The regiment paraded on the camp ground under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Luard, the following officers also being present:—Major F. Lynde, Captains F. Turner and J. Franklin, Lieutenants D. Powell, M. Fleischer, T. Mathew, A. Owen, R. Whately, H. Arnott, F. Hanson, and Surgeon-Captain Deane, headed by the band. The men were then marched on to the parade ground, where they were formed up in line at open order, and received the Inspecting Officer with a general salute. After a careful inspection they were marched off by Colonel Luard to the saluting base and marched past in column and quarter-column very steadily. They were then formed up in line and went through the manual and firing exercises very creditably, after which several battalion movements were performed, and the company commanders put their men through some formations.

They were again formed up, and the General addressed them as follows:—

This is the first time I have had the opportunity of inspecting you, and I hope it won't be the last, as it is only by comparing the results of one inspection with another that the inspecting officer is able to see if the battalion has improved. You have done very well this morning. There are one or two points in which there is room for improvement—the dressing of the rear rank, for instance, wants more attention, and in fixing bayonets you take rather long, and the hands are not cut away quick enough. I know these are difficult items even for regulars, but if they are not properly done the defects are easily noticeable. Your marching is very good, even in line, and altogether I am very pleased. Of course, one cannot expect Volunteers to have the precision of regulars, who are at their drill day after day, but in regard to your marching I can only say it could not be better. Your shooting, as I have already said, is excellent, and as this is the aim and object of volunteering, I hope you will continue to pay attention to this. You know what Lord Wolseley said the other day about the value of the Volunteer force, and with a Commander-in-Chief who is prepared to see that you are well equipped, and to take an interest in your efficiency, I am sure you will do your best to support him. You have done very well this morning, and if you will pay attention to the little points I have noticed, I know you will do even better next year, when I hope to have the pleasure of inspecting you again.

The prizes won at the last Regimental Rifle meeting were then distributed by the General, after which an inspection of the camp was made, and then a squad of officers went through the revolver practice, at the police butts, Lieutenants Whately, Mathew, and Owen acquitting themselves very creditably. The General himself also had a few shots, and scored well. In the afternoon the Regimental sports were held, and the various events were keenly contested. Much amusement was caused by the camel race, and such diverting items as Aunt Sally, bell in the ring, and striking the chattie.

There were several events for ladies, the butler's stakes, in which the ladies had to total up a bazaar account, being won by Mr. Weir, nominated by Mrs. Kryer. The egg and spoon race was won by Miss Le Gallais, and the "needle the thread" race, in which the gentleman had to threadle the needles, was won by Captain Wilson, nominated by Mrs. Wilson. For these events the prizes were subscribed for by the officers, who were "At Home" to all their friends and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

In the evening the inspection dinner took place, and was a great success. In addition to the officers of the Regiment, whose names are given above the following guests were present:—General Gatacre, D.S.O., C.B.; Captain Vidal; Colonel Bell, R.A.; Major Tobin, R.I.R.; Colonel; Hilliard; Mr. Furneaux; Mr. A. Stewart; Captain K. Macaulay, and some officers from the Royal Artillery, Colaba.

Altogether the outing has been a very pleasant one, and the success which attended the camp must have been very gratifying to all concerned, while Colonel Luard and the Adjutant are to be congratulated on the efficient state of the Battalion, which is very evident from the remarks of the Inspecting Officer.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN SITUATION.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION IN FRANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Globe" writes:—There can be no doubt that, as far as France is concerned, the pardon accorded to Dr. Jameson by President Kruger has considerably improved the situation. The French are loud in their praises of the President for his noble and generous act, and they argue that it ought to bring the crisis to an end. Unfortunately, there are other important points to settle which they seem to overlook. The life of Dr. Jameson has been spared, but the question of suzerainty remains, and it is precisely that question which creates all the difficulty and danger. The general belief here is that it will be arranged, although on what ground that belief is based it is not easy to see. In the meanwhile, the telegrams from London announcing war preparations have not caused so much sensation here as might be expected. The French cannot believe in war, and say that the preparations have been made merely to satisfy the bellicose demands of the Jingo party.

M. Mermeix, writing in the "Gaulois," says the Boers had the right to shoot Dr. Jameson. Victors not only on the field of battle, but also in the mind of all honest men, they pardoned him. This mercy is at once an act of generosity and an act of good policy. Dr. Jameson was certainly a criminal, but he was also a courageous man. His enterprise was a guilty one, but it was also a plucky one. From a purely humane point of view, President Kruger acted well in sparing the life of the invader of his country. From a political point of view, the gracious decision of the Government of Pretoria deserves the approval of everybody. Dr. Jameson dead, it would have been an act of just vengeance, but it would have also been a corpse thrown between the English and the Boers. The pardon of the ad

INVASION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE BOERS.

DEFEAT AND CAPTURE OF DR. JAMESON.

GERMAN INTERFERENCE.

BRITAIN PREPARING FOR WAR.

DR. JAMESON, of the British South Africa Company, whose raid into Transvaal territory with a force of 500 to 700 men was recorded in last week's Mail news, was defeated by the Boers at Krugersdorp, near Johannesburg, and taken prisoner. A Johannesburg telegram of January 2, said:—When the news of Dr. Jameson's advance was received young Mr. Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, rode out unattended to meet the Chartered Company's forces with the view of persuading Dr. Jameson to return. He met the column at Zwaartlaagte and urged Dr. Jameson to retire across the frontier. Mr. Eloff's representations, however, were disregarded, and he was placed under arrest until the following day, when he was liberated, his horse being returned to him, but his arms retained. With regard to the latter, Dr. Jameson informed him that he might call for them at the Government offices in Pretoria.

The fight at Krugersdorp consisted of a series of engagements. Major Sir John Willoughby commanded in first attack. The British, who had been greatly exhausted by forced marches, suffered a slight reverse. The casualties in this engagement are reported to have been Captain Tindall (Lindall?) and nine men killed, nine wounded, and Captain Webb, Lieutenant Scott, and twelve men made prisoners.

The attack was renewed again and again, the Chartered Company's men fighting with desperate courage. In the last engagement they were completely hemmed in by the Boers, and Dr Jameson's only alternative was surrender or annihilation.

The supply of ammunition failed, while the Boers were abundantly supplied.

By permission of the Commandant, I to-day interviewed Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and Colonel White. They were very reticent but informed me that the attack had failed owing to the absence of the support which they had expected to receive from Johannesburg when they reached Krugersdorp railway terminus.

Dr. Jameson added that even without the expected allies he might still have escaped if the railway line between Krugersdorp and Johannesburg had been torn up, as the Boers were without ammunition until an express engine and truck arrived upon the scene with plentiful supplies.

The rapidity with which the Boers were mobilised and concentrated is considered almost as wonderful as Jameson's marvellous march. It is estimated that of the Chartered Company's force eighty were killed.

The wounded are being well tended by nurses from the Rand.

The dead are still being brought in.

Sir John Willoughby, eight other officers, and 500 men have been sent to Pretoria under a strong escort. Both horses and men are in a very emaciated condition.

The Johannesburg "Times" says:—Jameson's march will remain a glorious tradition of the Anglo-Saxon race. It dazzles how Jameson and his force fought for two days without food, water, or sleep, hoping against hope for the help that never came, and entrapped practically within sight of 15,000 armed men in Johannesburg, whom he had come to help. So ends, says the Journal, the most desperate outrageous, glorious raid of the lion-hearted Jameson—ignominious to others, but certainly not to him.

STARVING MEN FIGHTING TO THE LAST CARTRIDGE.

A Cape Town message says:—There is an intense feeling here because the Johannesburg people did not go out to succour Dr. Jameson in his extremity; but the National Union delegate here says that they could not go without disastrous results, since their disobedience to the High Commissioner's proclamation against aiding Dr Jameson would have rendered it well-nigh impossible for the High Commissioner to fulfil his delicate mission of mediation.

After fighting for eleven hours on Wednesday, Dr. Jameson's column retired for the night, prepared to march on Johannesburg, through Randfontein, along the upper road, thus avoiding Krugersdorp. By two o'clock in the morning the Boers had discovered the manœuvre, and heavy firing recommenced, the Maxims being worked on both sides. In Krugersdorp there was wild excitement. The Boers' ammunition, which had run short during the night, was replenished from Johannesburg, Boers running with it to the scene of action.

When daylight came heavy firing again took place in the direction of Roodepoort, thus showing that Dr. Jameson, despite terrible odds, pushed on towards Johannesburg. By this time Dr Jameson had lost 60 or 70 killed or wounded or taken prisoners, while all his men were entirely worn out with hunger and fatigue. The Boer forces meanwhile had increased to between 3,000 and 4,000 men. They had also by reason of vastly superior numbers managed to intercept the column's progress towards Johannesburg.

When at Brinksdrift, on the farm of Vlakfontein, the Boers extended their force right across the position in a half-circle, and placed six Maxims in position at long intervals. Dr Jameson's men kept very close, thus exposing a better target for the deadly discharge from the machine guns. A fierce and determined battle took place.

By eleven o'clock in the morning Dr Jameson, having spent his last shot, and his men almost dropping from their horses from fatigue, having fought almost for twenty-four hours on their empty stomachs, waved a flag of truce, and surrendered to an overwhelming force of quite six to one.

Dr Jameson's loss yesterday is still put at 26 killed and 37 wounded; but it is known that he suffered somewhat heavily on the previous day. A trooper with dispatches from Dr Jameson states that his loss on Wednesday evening was at least thirty men.

The Boer loss, according to an official estimate, was two killed and several wounded. This is declared to be an under-estimate.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The British South Africa Company has received the following telegram, dated January 6th:—

Newspapers report as follows:—Additional casualties.

KILLED.

Fricte.	H. M. Lend.
Morais.	Sergeant-Major M'Queen.
Jack Hay.	Corporal Marr.
Jack Meyer.	Corporal M'Laughlin.
Venter.	Trooper J. M. M'Vitty.
Spelring.	Trooper Manning.
Corporal Beard	M'Gowan.
Corporal Bull.	B. Macclacken.
T. M. Brooke.	T. O. Mellows.
F. S. Burrowes.	Trooper Niekerk.
A. H. Berry.	Sergeant Rock.
Richard Brown.	Corporal Rogers.
G. L. Berry.	Trooper Richards.
Trooper Fox.	Roeland.
J. A. Farmer.	Trooper Shaw.
Flye.	Trooper Still.
Corporal Gread,	Short.
Hoscroft.	Verdon.
Corporal Jupp.	Trooper Webb.
Trooper Kelsall.	Willan.
J. Lynn.	

The above names are given exactly as received by cable.

Corporal A. R. T. Dewar, of the Chartered Company's forces, who accompanied Dr Jameson, has telegraphed to his friends in Ryde that he and a Mr Eastwood are both safe in Pretoria.

Captain Barry, reported wounded with the Jameson expedition, is a son of Mr John Barry, D.L., Ballymore, County Cork.

Johannesburg, January, 4 7, 20 a.m.—The following is a further list of men of Dr Jameson's force killed or missing:—

a Sergeant-Major M'Queen; Sergeant Rock.

Corporals Rogers, Marce, Beard, Gread, Jupp, and Bull.

Troopers Rielands, Shore, Webb, Hoscroft, Manning, Still, Meyers, Flynn, Forster, Farrel, Kelsall, William, Nickert, M'Vitty, M'Gowan, Weldon and Willan.

Among the wounded are the following:—

Seriously—Captain W. H. Barry; Troopers D. T. R. Fynn, Fyrie, L. H. Stapleton, G. Potter, G. R. Payne, H. C. Gibbs, and N. Moreland.

Slightly—M. Brown Wilson, F. W. Spalding, P. Lagan, P. A. Barry, Corporal Beadon, and F. W. Brown Philbrick.

Shepherd died of his wounds.

THE LATEST ESTIMATE.

The latest estimate of the total loss of Dr Jameson's force in all engagements is 20 killed and 27 wounded.

JAMESON'S REASONS.

It is reported that in answer to a written request from the Boer Commandant of Fort Marico on the Bechuana frontier to with draw with his armed forces from the Transvaal territory, Dr Jameson sent the following reply:—

"Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the above date, and have to inform you that I intend proceeding with my original plans, which have no hostile intention against the people of the Transvaal.

But we are here in reply to an invitation from the principal residents of the Rand to assist them in their demand for justice, and the ordinary rights of every citizen of civilised States.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

L. S. JAMESON."

After Jameson and his force surrendered to the Boers, the officers were taken under guard to Pretoria. They bore themselves bravely under their misfortunes. By permisson of the officer commanding the Boer forces an interview with Dr Jameson was obtained. The Doctor said—"I only crossed the frontier because of the urgent appeals addressed to me, and because I fully believed a large number of my fellow countrymen and countrywomen were in dire peril of their lives. It was only to save and protect them that I moved. I could have beaten the Boers if the Johannesburgers had made one effort to help themselves; if they had only made the effort which I was led to expect. But the help from Johannesburg did not reach us at Krugersdorp. We could not break through, and we fought until we were dropping from exhaustion and our ammunition was spent. The Boers were in strong position and force. We could not shift them. But if the Johannesburgers had only destroyed the railway line to Kruger dorp, which they could easily have done by tearing up the rails, it would have prevented supplies and ordnance being taken on to the entrenched Boers, and enabling them to hold out against our attacks. As it was a special train with ammunition ran out to them from Johannesburg. While they were going on fully replenishing their supplies, our own were rapidly diminishing."

THE FATE OF JAMESON.

This telegram was sent by Mr. Chamberlain on the 3rd inst., and received by President Kruger on the 4th:—"It is rumoured here that you have ordered prisoners to be shot. I do not believe it, and rely on your generosity in the hour of victory. Rhodes telegraphs this morning that rumour as to force collecting at Buluwayo is absolutely false."

Mr. Kruger replied as follows:—"Your Honour's telegram of the 4th inst. (3d) I have given no orders to have the freebooters who have been taken prisoners shot. Their case will in due course be decided strictly according to the traditions of this Republic, and in sharp contrast to the unheard-of-proceedings of the freebooters. There will be no punishment inflicted on them which is not in accordance with the law. In England so many lies and false reports are disseminated, even by the most influential newspapers, that I deem it advisable to add that the freebooters who have been taken prisoners have been treated by our Burghers with the greatest consideration, notwithstanding the fact that they have more than once been forced to take up arms for the defence of the dearly-bought independence of our Republic. I hope your Honour will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say, in regard to the last part of your telegram, that our confidence in Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his absolute repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If that be true, I trust that not the word of Rhodes, but the influence of your government and Sir Hercules Robinson, will suffice to prevent further incursions of freebooters, even although it was not successful in enabling the good intentions of the High Commissioner to be carried out in arresting the further advance of Jameson. Will your Honour, in order to check the further dissemination of lying reports, do us the favour of giving publicity to the contents of this communication, if"

On receipt of the above message Mr Chamberlain replied:—

London, 5th January.—"I thank your Honour for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The Press have taken no notice to the rumours about cruelty to the prisoners, and for myself I have always felt confidence in your magnanimity. I have sent an imperial officer to Buluwayo to see that my orders are obeyed, and to prevent the possibility of any further raid; and your Honour may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London Convention of 1884."

The latest news on this matter is to the effect that Mr Kruger has intimated his intention of handing Dr Jameson and all the prisoners into the custody of Sir Hercules Robinson.

WHAT IS SAID OF JAMESON'S CONDUCT

The "Times" says:—"Of the behaviour in the field of the little party whom Dr Jameson led, it is impossible for Englishmen to read with any feelings but those of pride and pity. We cannot defend their conduct. They broke the law of nations, and they disobeyed the peremptory orders of the representative of the Queen, but in the march and in the face of their adversaries they bore themselves with the endurance and the courage of their race. Their story is a sad one, but it is only 'little Englanders' of the type of Mr Labouchere who will read it unmoved."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"Let us call them whatever we please—foolish, misguided, wrongheaded, infatuated filibusterers engaged in an unjustifiable and marauding enterprise—but in common justice let us not seek to deny that these countrymen of ours were brave and dauntless men, who knew how to fight, and were not afraid to die."

The "Daily News" says:—"So far as the actual fighting is concerned, no discredit attaches to Dr Jameson's men. They failed where no human beings could have succeeded. But the wretched crime and blunder of which their employers were guilty must have a disastrous influence upon British power in South Africa."

Lady Warwick writes to the "Times":—Would any Englishman worthy of the name and the nation have failed to act exactly as Dr. Jameson and his gallant companions have done? He is appealed to by the leading residents of Johannesburg, by an actual majority of that community, to come to the assistance of their women and children at a moment when a revolution is seen to be inevitable.

There is not an Englishwoman of us all whose heart does not go out in gratitude and deepest sympathy to these brave men. Neither German nor French jealousy can weigh in the balances at such a moment. "Freebooters" and "pirates!" Are English gentlemen personally known to many of us—are such as these "land pirates" and "thieves" because, when implored by a majority of the respectable residents of an important town, they attempt to police that town at a moment of extreme urgency? Are we, in short, so stranded in the shallows of diplomacy and of German intrigues that it is a crime for our kinsfolk to succour our kinsfolk in a mining camp in South Africa? Had Dr. Jameson, on the contrary, turned a deaf ear to the appeal of these of our race, and had an outbreak of race hatred placed our kinsfolk in the Transvaal at the mercy of that community so vividly depicted by the late Lord Randolph Churchill, then, indeed, Dr. Jameson had rightly incurred the reprobation of the Government. Happily—and this is the one bright light in all this black business—there is a large-minded Englishman in South Africa upon whose resolute personality our hearts and hopes rely. At the new National Skating Palace, Dr. Gordon Cameron of South African fame said: I am addressing a number of pressmen. As a member of the Edinburgh Scots Militia and I went out to to start a journal—a mining journal—in the Transvaal. In that journal, many years ago, I was threatened with punishment for "treason" by the President of the Boers because I predicted in an article that which is taking place to-day. Dr. Jim—

At this point several shareholders endeavoured to divert Dr. Gordon Cameron's attention, but it was too late. The mention of Dr. Jim had acted as an inspiration to the assembled hundreds. "Three cheers for Dr. Jim!" came from dozens of throats; men stood up and lifted their glasses, and cried out at the top of their voices, "Health to Dr. Jim!" "Health to Dr. Jim!" was the echo, repeated several times. The company drank to "Dr. Jim," and then a great cheer went up. But the thread of Dr. Gordon Cameron's speech had been broken.

JOHANNESBURG BEFORE THE BATTLE.

A Johannesburg telegram of December 31, said:—The following telegram has been sent to Sir Hercules Robinson, as her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, by the Central Committee of the National Union:—

"We have absolute information that large numbers of Boers have been commandeered to attack Johannesburg at once, and that they have been authorised by the Commandant-General to shoot at sight all who are concerned in the present agitation. Matters are so critical that we call upon you again to intervene to protect the lives of citizens who for years have agitated constitutionally for their rights."

The excitement prevailing here is growing more and more intense. A number of armed mounted Volunteers have been leaving the town during the night and this morning in troops of fifty each, and Mr. Bettington, secretary of the National Union, has just marched out in the same direction as was taken by the other Volunteers, in command of a hundred men. Their destination is uncertain.

A train for Cape Colony which arrived here at midnight last night was already packed when it entered the station, the larger proportion of the passengers being men. An immense crowd was awaiting the arrival of the train, and groaned at and hooted its occupants. The scene was one of wild excitement, and numbers who were anxious to leave the town were unable to do so.

People are hurrying into the town from the mines and the suburbs, and the place is thronged.

Crowds surround the offices of the Consolidated Goldfields Company, where enlisting is rapidly proceeding, the pay being £1 a day, with rations and arms provided.

Mr. Leonard, Q.C., in an address to a crowd, said the Central Committee have constituted themselves a Provisional Government for the town. Ample provision has been made by thoroughly practical men to defend the town against any body of Boers brought against it.

Upon receipt of instructions from Mr. Chamberlain Sir Hercules Robinson issued the following proclamation:—

"Whereas certain British subjects, said to be under the leadership of Dr. Jameson, have violated the territory of the South African Republic, which is at amity with her Majesty's Government, and whereas he wishes to respect that independence of the State, he commands Dr. Jameson and his followers to retire from the territory, and calls on all British subjects to refrain from countenancing or supporting him in his armed violation of the territory of a friendly State."

JOHANNESBURG SURRENDERS.

The following telegram was received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson:—

Pretoria, January 7, 3-5 p.m.—Your telegram, No. 3, of January 6th.

I need now only say that I have just received a message from Reform Committee resolving to comply with demand of Government of South African Republic, and to lay down their arms, the people of Johannesburg placing themselves, their interests, unreservedly in my hands, in the fullest confidence that I will see justice to them.

I have received also the following from British Agent:—

January 7.—I have sent the following telegram to his Honour the President:—

I have met the Reform Committee, and gratified with the spirit shown in the discussion of the all important present position.

The Committee handed me the following resolution:—

"The Reform Committee in Johannesburg, having seriously considered the Ultimatum of the Government of South African Republic communicated to them through her Majesty's Agent at Pretoria in a telegram dated 6th inst., to the effect that Johannesburg must lay down its arms as a condition precedent to a discussion and consideration of grievances have unanimously decided to comply with the demand, and have given instructions to the citizens employed by the Committee for maintaining good order to lay down their arms.

In coming to this determination, the Committee rely upon the Government that it will maintain law and order, and protect life and property in this town at this critical Juncture.

The Committee have been actuated by a paramount desire to do everything possible to ensure the safety of Dr Jameson and his men, to advance the amicable discussion of terms of settlement with the Government, and to support the High Commissioner in his efforts in this respect.

The Committee would draw the attention of the Government of the Republic to the presence of the armed burgher forces in the immediate vicinity of this town, and would earnestly desire that these forces be removed in order to avoid all risk of any disturbance to the public peace.'

Resolution here ends.

I wish to add to my above remarks that I feel convinced there will be no futher difficulty in connection with the laying down of their arms.

I would urge that the Government co-operate with the Reform Committee for a day or two for the purpose of restoring the town to its normal state.

This will only take a day or two, and those who are excited among the people will by that time have calmed down, and the police can resume their ordinary duties.

The Committee will co-operate in this matter.

This course will very much facilitate the task of your Government if it meets with your approval."

British Agent's telegram here ends.

Sir Hercules Robinson proceeds:—

I hope now to be able to confer with the President of the South African Republic and Executive Council as to prisoners, and the redress of Johannesburg grievances.

(Signed) HERCULES ROBINSON.

FEELING IN CAPE TOWN AGAINST THE UITLANDERS.

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—

We have received the following important dispatch from our special correspondent at Cape Town:—

Dr Jameson's action was precipitate, and was undoubtedly neither authorised by nor with the knowledge of Mr Rhodes.

But you may rely upon it that Mr Rhodes will face the music.

The prevailing feeling here (at Cape Town) is one of nauseated contempt for the Uitlanders.

Dr Jameson's action was at first not approved. The general disposition was to censure him for his precipitation in forestalling the course of events.

Feeling has now swung round, and all such censures are withdrawn in view of the news from the Transvaal.

Jameson and his men fought in the most gallant manner against six to one.

Jameson's force were already suffering from intense fatigue when they came up with the Boers, only fifteen miles from Johannesburg.

Meanwhile 4000 armed Uitlanders who had lured Jameson on into his blunders were quietly sitting down, and allowed the Boers to replenish their ammunition from Johannesburg.

Jameson's plucky band of Englishmen had been many hours without food, and only surrendered when their last cartridge had been fired.

Opinion in Cape Town refuses to press the Boers to enfranchise men who have not the blood of a louse.

The High Commissioner and Mr Chamberlain may act with a free hand at Pretoria in what they conceive to be the best interests of England and South Africa. The only condition which will be strongly demanded by public opinion here is the safety on honourable conditions of Dr Jameson."

END OF THE CRISIS.

The following is the text of the official dispatches issued on Janary 8th at the Colonial office in London:—

The following telegram was received from Sir H. Robinson, dated Pretoria, January 7th:—

Johannesburg surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, and arms were given up.

The President of the South African Republic has intimated his intention to hand over Jameson and the other prisoners to the High Commissioner on the borders of Natal.

You may therefore feel satisfied that the crisis is over, and that all danger of further hostilities is at an end.

THE TRIAL OF JAMESON.

The Central News is informed that Dr Jameson and his fellow-prisoners will, when they reach the Transvaal frontier, be handed over to an officer acting for the British Commissioner and that the British Commissioner will thereafter be responsible for their safe custody. It is understood that they will in due course be brought to trial, but whether in South Africa or at the Central Criminal Court in London will have to be carefully considered, together with the form of indictment, on which the trial will greatly depend. It is possible for the prisoners to be tried under the Enlistment Act, or on another grave charge.

THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

Sub-Inspector Murray, whose name appears in the list of prisoners, is a son of Sheriff Erskine Murray, Glasgow, and the anxiety which his friends have felt regarding him has been relieved by the news that he is uninjured. Dr Jameson is a nephew of Mrs Erskine Murray. Sub-Inspector Murray, who is about 24 years of age, has been only a short time in the employment of the Chartered Company.

Among the prisoners at Pretoria is Mr C. P. Foley, a brother of Mr Henry St George Foley, precis writer at the Foreign Office. Mr C. P. Foley is a well-known cricketer, having formerly distinguished himself as a member of the Eton and Cambridge teams. He was a Cage, in the Ennis Scots Militia and went out to the Transvaal in March last, having an acquaintance with Dr Jameson as well as with Sir John Willoughby and others, who are connected officially with the British South Africa Company. For some time he was at Mafeking, and appears to have there been employed in breaking-in re-mount horses. Towards the end of November, he went from Mafeking to Pitsani with Dr. Jim, but had not left the latter home to his relatives in England he describes Pitsani, which is twenty-nine miles to the north-west of Mafeking as a convenient and attractive rendezvous, with river, plenty of trees, pasturage, and other advantages.

Major Sir J. Willoughby, who is a prisoner at Pretoria, joined the Inniskilling Dragoons from the militia in 1880, and before that year was out, was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, on whose roll he has been since becomming Lieutenant in 1881 and Captain in 1887. He has been with the South African Company's troops since May 1890.

Major the Hon. H. F. White, another prisoner, belongs to the Grenadier Guards, whom he joined in 1888, becoming Major in the regiment in 1894, very shortly after joining the South Africa Company's service.

His brother, Captain the Hon. R. White, also a prisoner, was for a short time in the Derbyshire Regiment before joining the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in 1892.

Captain C. H. Villiers, another prisoner, is, like Sir J. Willoughby, an officer of these "Blues." He was, however, nearly two years in the West India Regiment before being appointed to the Horse Guards in 1889, becoming Captain in the latter in 1894. He has not yet been a year in the Company's service.

A Newcastle correspondent telegraphs:—Inspector Spain mentioned among the prisoners of war at Pretoria is the son of Mr George Spain, of Newcastle, agent to Lord Northbourne. Mr Spain, who went to the Cape three years ago, is 22 years of age. He joined the Bechuanaland police, and served duing the whole of the Matabele war. On the disbandment of the force after that war, he joined the Chartered Company's Matabele mounted police, which, under the command of Dr Jameson, has just faced the Boers.

RESIGNATION OF MR RHODES

The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes has resigned the Premiership of the Cape Colony. Sir Gordon Sprigg has been appointed to succeed him in that position. It is understood that the retirement of Mr Rhodes does not imply any admission that the Chartered Company are accountable for the recent turn of events, but is intended rather to free the hands of the Government and the Colonial officials in their communications with the Company with which he is so prominently associated.

Sir John Gordon Sprigg is a son of the Rev. James Sprigg, of Ipswich. He was born in 1830, settled at the Cape of Good Hope in 1858, entered the Colonial Parliament in 1869, and was Colonial Secretary and Prime Minister from 1878 to 1881. He was Treasurer from 1884 to 1886, and again Premier from 1886 to 1890. In 1893 he was again made Treasurer, which post he held up till now.

EXCULPATING MR RHODES.

One of the founders and leading members of the Uitlander's Association, Mr H. R. Abercrombie, who arrived in London from Pretoria and Johannesburg, has called at the Press Association office and communicated his views as an insider upon the present critial situation in the Transvaal.

I am, he said, a member of the Uitlanders' Association at Pretoria. My opinion is that Mr Rhodes had absolutely nothing to do with the expedition, but that Dr Jameson, having had an appeal made to him, acted upon the impulses of his own heart. He is extremely popular all ever South Africa, and especially amongst the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, so much so that if he is not already shot I do not belive any prison there would long hold him. We think the English Government should not relinquish any of their rights under the Convention, as if they did so it would be a serious blow to their prestige in South Africa. It has been erroneously assumed that all the Boers are against our claims, but that is not the fact. A large number of the more progressive educated Boers, headed by such men as Esselen, the late Attorney-General, are actively in sympathy with the aims of the Uitlanders, and have taken part in some of our meetings.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR INTERFERES.

INTENSE INDIGNATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

On receiving the news from the Transvaal of Mr Jameson's raid, the German Emperor dispatched this telegram to President Kruger:—

"I send you my sincere congratulations at your having succeeded with your people without appealing to the assistence of friendly Powers, but with your own energitic force to restore peace and maintain the independence of your country against foreign attacks in opposition to the armed hosts that burst into your country as breakers of the peace.—Wilhelm, I. R.

President Kruger sent the following reply to the Emperor:—

"I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your Majesty's sincere congratulations. Which God's help, we hope to do everything further that is possible for the holding of our dearly-bought independence and the stability of our beloved Republic."

Intense indignanation has been aroused in this country by the German Emperor's message to Kruger. The press and the people are unanimous in condemning it in the strongest terms.

The "Times" says:—"The German Emperor has taken a very grave step, which must be regarded as distinctly unfriendly to this country. The Emperor's declaration, that he feels gratified at the success achieved by President Kruger 'without the help of friendly Powers,' plainly implies that, in his view, the Chief Magistrate of the Transvaal has a right to invoke such aid when he thinks proper, and contains a tolerably direct intimation that had he chosen to exercise that right in the present instance his appeal would have been entertained."

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"It has been reserved—we regret to say—for the German Emperor, among all unlikely European personages, to outdo in startling abruptness and impulsiveness of procedure even the unfortunate Dr. Jameson himself. We need not point out the rebellious Englishmen the reasons why the transmission of this Imperial missive is to be profoundly deplored, nor the points in which it passes so far beyond the bounds of Royal diplomacy as nearly to reach those of international affront.

The "Saturday Review," commenting on the interference of Germany in the Transvaal difficulty, says:—"We feel certain Englishmen will resent nothing more resolutely than the impertinent interference on the part of the Germen Emperor. Even if it be true that the Drill Sergeant Autocrat would be supported in his remonstrance by the Government of France and Russia, we still say that their interference is impertinent, and not to be tolerated. Great Britain should resent such unprovoked insolence. We are adverse to seeing the affairs of this Empire conducted on the principle that governs the management of a first-class shop."

It is highly significant (says the London correspondent of the "Leeds Mercury") that while President Cleveland's menacing Message scarcely stirred the blood of the English people, the insolent conduct of the German Emperor has thoroughly roused the fighting spirit of the nation. Some of the Continental newspapers ponderously declare that we have not yet realised the full import of the Jameson incident. Perhaps Germany has not realised the full import of what its enlightened Kaiser has done. It is easy to talk of the isolation of England, but the isolation of England is nothing to the isolation of Germany from every practical political point of view. How is it going to disarm the hatred of France, to conquer the rapacity of Russia, and to lul the nervous apprehensions of Austria? The Emperor of Germany wants to be the arbiter of Europe, and a pretty sort of arbiter he would be, with his cheap fireworks and his everlasting third-rate melodrama. So far as the sentiment of this country is concerned, the impertinent blunder of last week is irreparable. If he wants trouble, he can have it. It may interest him to know that our military authorities are in consultation early and late, and already there is talk of mobilising the fleet. It may further interest His Majesty to learn that a new feeling of friendliness for France has been kindled, and that it might even be possible to have an understanding with Russia.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A remarkable demonstration, showing the tendency of English public opinion, was witnessed at the Gaiety Theatre, London, on Monday (January 6) at the performance of "The Shop Girl." One of the actors interpolated a remark, "Why, you are as fond of interfering as the German Emperor." Immediately from all parts of the house there was a burst of cheering, and it was several minutes before the demonstration sufficiently subsided to allow the play to proceed.

ANTI-GERMAN OUTRAGES.

Some disorderly scenes occured on January 6 in the East End of London and in the dock district. German and Dutch sailors have been molested, hissed and hooted, while the windows of shops belonging to German Jews in Whitechapel, Ratcliff Highway, and Limehouse have been broken. Great excitement prevailed in the docks, where, among English dock workers and sailors, feeling runs very high. Some of the East End German clubs have been closed, as is the Hollander Club.

OUTBURST IN AN EDINBURGH CHURCH.

In St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh, on Sunday night, an incident occured which revealed the strong resentment aroused among the people of this country by the German Emperor's message to President Kruger. The Rev. Dr. MacGregor, in the course of his sermon, spoke of the Kaiser's action with an intensity of feeling that restraint made only the more evident. At the words "mean and unworthy" murmurs of applause broke out simultaneously in several parts of the church, and rapidly spreading and growing louder and louders, seemed on the point of bursting out into a full and hearty cheer, when a firm "hush!" and a depreatory lifting of the hand from the preacher restored silence.

HOOTING THE EMPEROR.

At a public dinner, largely attended by tradesmen and agriculturists, held at Chard, Somersetshire, on January 6, the Mayor asked them to drink to the health of all the Royal Family except one grandson of the Queen. This was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the name of the German Emperor being met with groans and hisses, and the National Anthem being sung with much fervour.

BURNED IN EFFIGY.

I may mention, with all reserve, but with entire confidence in my informant (says a correspondent, that after mess on Friday the officers of the 1st Dragoons, who are at present stationed at Dublin, burnt their hon. colonel, the Emperor William, in effigy.

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF IT.

The "Morning Post" Paris correspondent says:—"Political personages I have seen mainly express themselves amused at, and a little contemptuous of, the German Emperor's message. It is looked upon as another effort to detach France from any possibility of arriving at a firm and friendly understanding with England, and that France would be supremely silly to swallow so gross a bait. The opinion expressed by a prominent deputy of the Right was very laconic—'lestfou.'"

The "Liberte" says:—"Great Britain is gradually setting the whole world against her, and she ought to see that neither her interests nor her prestige gains thereby. Are not the cases of China, Armenia, Venezuela, and the Transvaal warnings that her foreign policy is following a wrong course, and that it would perhaps be well to restore to Europe to confidence in her which is much shaken at present."

The "Journal des Debats" declares that the Emperor William, in so openly, taking the part of the Boers, merely followed the policy of Germany, which is opposed to the formation and preponderance of a vast British Empire in Africa.

RUSSIAN JEERS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says he regrets to say that the general feeling there is one of satisfaction at England's humiliation by the young Kaiser. The correspondent then furnishes an account of an interview he had with a distinguished Russian diplomatist, who jeeringly asked the correspondent what he thought of "Your German allies now," and went on to say, "Great Britain was never yet humiliated in such a wanton and reckless manner as by the flighty young monarch who suffers from the fixed idea that he is a modern Messia. With Russia for your ally you might snap your fingers at Europ." But is Russia still in favour of alliance with England? he asked. "I should say so," he replied. "Personally, I am, and many other influential statesmen here are, but the anti-German feeling which existed here until lately is gradually giving way to anti-English feeling. For Germany, who is so insolent where she has nothing to fear, is ready to crawl on all fours before the Power whose assistance she needs as to this Transvaal affair. I am not an authority, and cannot pronounce upon the merits of the case, but I can tell you that Germany has for a long time concentrated all her efforts against England for the laudable purpose of keeping his own skin whole. It is now perfectly clear that England must cast about for allies. She cannot longer remain isolated. Whether she will turn to Germany is a matter for her own consideration."

BRITISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

A FLYING SQUADRON GETTING READY.

London, (Jan. 8)—A profound impression has been caused in London this morning by the announcement in the "Times" that orders have been sent by the British Government to Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of a Flying Squadron consisting of two first-class battleships, two first-class cruisers, and two second-class cruisers, and that a naval force is at once to be dispatched to Delagoa Bay. The object of this move, the "Times" explains, is obviously to have an additional squadron ready to go anywhere which may either reinforce a fleet already in commission, if thought desirable, or may constitute a separate force to be sent in any direction where danger may exist. The vessels selected have not yet been made known, but there is hardly any doubt that the squadron will include the Royal Oak and Revenge, first-class battleships, now at Portsmouth; the Endymion and Theseus, first-class cruisers, of the Medway Reserve, will also very likely be selected; and there are more than a dozen second-class cruisers available for selection.

In addition to the new Flying Squadron, there is at present in British ports ready for active service the recently reorganised Channel Squadron, of which it may be doubted whether any Power could put to sea an equal to it in numbers which would not be inferior in strength. It includes the Majestic, Magnificent, Royal Sovereign, Empress of India, Resolution, and Revenge, which are six of the most powerful battleships. The Blake and Blenheim, two of the first-class cruisers, are also in the Channel Squadron, besides smaller vessels, and the whole constitute a splendid force to go anywhere. It is not known whether the naval force for Delagoa Bay will be drawn from the Cape or the East Indian Squadrons.

Though there is very little outward excitment concerning the present situation, no attempt is made to minimise is gravity, and the general feeling appears to be that whatever may happen the Government will be fully supported by the country in whatever steps it may take to uphold the dignity of the nation.

London, Later.—The new flying squadron will be commissioned on the 14th of January and will comprise the following battleships and cruisers, viz.:—The Royal Oak, the Revenge, the Gibraltar, the Hermione, the Charybdis, and the Theseus. The list of officers and crews are now being prepared at the Admiralty, and as soon as selected their appointments will be posted at the Admiralty in the usual manner.

THE DESTINATION OF THE SQUADRON.

A representative of the Press Association had an interview with a high official at the Admiralty, who was a asked whether it was not the strong probability that Delagoa Bay was the destination of the squadron. The reply was:—"You may take it that in naval circles there is not the slightest apprehension of trouble in that direction such as would render necessary the presence of a flying squadron."

"But," it was urged, "there appears to be apprehension in certain quarters that action on the part of Germany might create such a necessity. Does it not occur to you that the apprehension is at least reasonable?"

"No," was the reply, "but it is a fact which you are perfectly at liberty to state that if Germany or any other Power sends a fleet there, or indeed to any other part of the world where we have interests to guard, we shall send a strong fleet. This is no idle boast, but is what we could and should do, and the whole squadron would enable us to do it more quickly than as though we had not an emergency force already in commission."

SHIPS FOR DELAGOA BAY.

2000 MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—The public will learn with satisfaction that it has been determined to send out without loss of time strong reinforcements both of cavalry and infantry to Cape Town.

The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Lancaster Regiment now on its way from India will disembark at the Cape. This regiment, which is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Crofton, is about 1000 strong.

Another regiment also on its passage from India to Britain, will be stopped at the Cape. Its strength is about equal to that of the Royal Lancaster. In addition to the four regiments doing duty at the colony, a considerable force will shortly leave Britain for the Cape. These regiments will be selected from the First Army Corps.

We are not in a position to make any definite announcement as to the particular regiments selected, or the actual number of men, but with those already at the Cape the force will no doubt be equal to any emergency that the Government may have to deal with.

A first-class cruiser as also been ordered to Delagoa Bay.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN NAVIES.

A rough comparison of the strength of the British and German navies can only show (observes the "Globe") the difficulty attending any attempt on the part of Germany to cope with us at sea, or to presume to convey troops to any point outside Europe without our permission:—

IRONCLADS, BATTLESHIPS, AND COAST DEFENCE SHIPS.

Great Britain	61 Germany	22

CRUISERS AND STEEL SLOOPS.

Great Britain	128 Germany	28

DISPATCH VESSELS, GUN VESSELS, GUNBOATS, AND COMBITE SLOOPS.

Great Britain	101 Germany	1

TORPEDO GUNBOATS.

Great Britain	33 Germany	11 (Small size.)

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS (of 28 knots speed.)

Great Britain	42 Germany	0

FIRST-CLASS TORPEDO BOATS.

Great Britain	95 Germany	112

MERCHANT CRUISERS (of 15 knots and over.)

Great Britain	24 Germany	10

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S DEMANDS.

It is asserted in Berlin, (January 10) that President Kruger has formally brought his demands arising out of the recent trouble in the Transvaal before the consideration of the British Government.

It is further asserted, upon unquestionable authority, that in the event of the Cabinet of St. James failing to grant these demands, or accord such other concessions as the Transvaal authorities deem satisfactory, the President is strongly being urged to appeal to the European Powers to support him in his contention.

The "Eclair," discussing the Transvaal crisis, says:—"It is clear from the Treaty of 1884 that Great Britain no longer retains anything but a right of control over treaties which the Transvaal may conclude on her own initiative, which does not place the Transvaal in a complete state of vassalage as regards Great Britain.

The "Rappel" says President Kruger's decision to hand over Dr. Jameson is perhaps even more clever than it is generous. It puts an end to the interested misunderstandings spread by the British newspapers regarding the Boers. It changes nothing in the double conflict which the Chartered Company and its agents have provoked between the Transvaal and Great Brit

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce at its meeting, on January 2, passed a resolution suggesting that the whole boundary question should be submitted to a joint Commission, in which Great Britain should take part, with a chairman chosen by mutual consent—this body not to arbitrate, but to inquire, advise, and report to the Governments concerned. The president of the Chamber was empowered to appoint a committee to try to carry out this project, of which Mr. Carl Schurz is the author. Mr. Schurz, in bringing it forward, pointed out that the President's threat of war remained on record. How could England, or any other Power, yield under such a threat? The critical moment would come when the Commission reported. If the report were adverse to the British contention there would be a more exciting and dangerous crisis than the present one. In the meantime there hung over them a dark cloud which made every business enterprise a gambler's chance. Mr. Schurz wished to put an end to this state of things, and his plan was devised to meet Lord Salisbury's objection to arbitration. Mr. Schurz is (says the "Times' New York correspondent) a man of great influence, and if there came any encouragement from England his suggestion might take hold of the public mind in the United States. It may at least contain the germ of a practical solution. The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, on Jan. 3, received the following reply to a telegram sent to the New York Chamber of Commerce expressing the hope that the present difficulty may end in a continuance of peaceful relations between both countries, so closely allied by kindred, language, and mutual interest:—"We the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, at our meeting to-day, enthusiastically received the fraternal message of the Edinburgh Chamber, and heartily reciprocate the sentiments therein contained. On Jan. 5, the members of the Commission met at Washington and were presented with their official mandates, which declared their duty to be "to investigate and report upon the location of the divisional line between Venezuela and Guiana." Mr. Justice Brewer was appointed chairman. The Commission is expected to avail itself of all possible sources of information and apply all pertinent rules of municipal and international law, and report to the President their conclusion, together with the evidence. Secretary Olney explained that the Government desired that the Commission should regard itself as entirely independent of control in the pursuance of its investigations. The Commissioners, after electing Justice Brower as their chairman adjourned till Jan. 11.

Reports from London in the American papers assert that Lord Salisbury has become "aware of his error" in refusing arbitration inside the Schomburgk line, and is preparing to "climb down." It has also been asserted that the British public, who are thinking about nothing but the Transvaal, are beginning to accept the American view about Venezuela.

The "Times" New York correspondent says arbitration in some shape will be welcomed in the United States by everybody except the desperate band of war-loving English-hating jingoes whose efforts are directed to preventing any settlement whatever. The "New York Tribune," of Jan. 6, strongly urged such a policy as affording a great opportunity for both countries, and declared that "upon the Government at Washington and Westminster it rests to determine whether this noblest opportunity of the age shall be neglected, or shall be improved to the perpetual profit and glory of both the great divisions of the English-speaking race." The American wish for arbitration (the "Times" correspondent adds) springs from a sincere hope of an agreement honourable to both countries. In a later telegram the "Times" New York correspondent suggests that the British Government may, without in any way compromising its own position or departing from an attitude of reserve towards President Cleveland's Commission, publish in whatever form it thinks best an official statement of the British case in regard to Venezuela. The American public are desirous of information, and would welcome a complete statement as an appeal to their reason and judgment.

SOME RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ME SAGE.

In the course of several lengthy despatches, the "Daily Chronicle's" special Commissioner in the United States telegraphed this week:—

The President's Message has done several things good and evil. First, it has destroyed the chance of saving the Armenians; second, it has given an impetus to closer ties between Great Britain and her Colonies; thirdly, it has enormously emphasised the line of cleavage always existing, but discreetly ignored, between the East and West of the United States. The West to-day regards the East as practically a European annex, with New York bankers as the allies of the money sharks of Europe. Forthly, it has rendered certain the creation of a great American navy, which the next generation will be almost irresistibly tempted to use for aggression. Fifth, and most important—unless foolish words and unforeseen events bar a natural consequence—it has paved the way for better future relations, because Americans, having experience of the consequences, will cease ignorant denunciations, and the English will learn much greater respect for American national opinion, knowing force is behind it, and will therefore refrain from provoking it by utterances and acts of veiled contempt. Finally, the Message has rendered possible the avoidance of a vaster danger—namely, the question of the Nicaragua Canal. A man who is very near the head of the American army has said to me. "It is a blessing that the Venezuelan affair happened, because a pacific solution of this will point the way to a similar solution over Nicaragua, over which, otherwise, the countries would certainly have fought." I can affirm positively that the American Government are, above everything anxious for arbitration. Whatever was the actual result, the intention of Mr. Cleveland's Message was amicable. The close entourage of the President to-day scouts the idea that it was not a message of peace. But behind it has sprung up a national sentiment which it would be utter madness for the English people to disregard or under-estimate.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All the learned pamphlets, the professors' opinions, the newspaper discussions, are only labour lost. The fact is, that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine then the new Olney doctrine covers it, and American opinion favours its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitration as a sacred right, and for this she will fight if needful. While it is perfectly clear that President Cleveland is infinitely too clever, too devoted to his own party, not to see the Message dealt a knockdown blow to two groups of his political enemies—the Republicans and the free silver men—still, no greater mistake is possible than that England should regard the Message as a mere part manœuvre.

HOW IS ARBITRATION TO BE REACHED?—VENEZUELA'S ATTITUDE.

How shall arbitration be reached? The best way of all would be for Lord Salisbury to arrange direct with Venezuela. The Cabinet much prefer this. I understand, on high authority, that Venezuela would express regret for the Yuruan outrage, pay all the additional indemnity demanded, and request England to resume diplomatic relations if, in return England would agree to a reference of the whole question to any competent tribunal she might select. America would bring every pressure to bear to this end if Venezuela hesitates. The second method is that, if Salisbury says he believes the American Commission is corrupt, and will fairly consider the historical question, to ask if the American Government will permit him to name British Commissioners to join it without committing himself, and abide by the result. I can assert that the Cabinet would instantly welcome such a proposal. It is certain that a dual Commission would reach some acceptable conclusion. The third method is that, supposing the American Commission devotes attention to territory on which England is willing to arbitrate, and reports that there is a prima facie case for considering the larger question at the same time—will Lord Salisbury then consent to submit that question either to a single or a dual Commission? The fourth method is this: I have every reason to believe that Mr. Bayard will inform Lord Salisbury of the constitution of the Commission, and will say that, if England is willing to lay its case before it without prejudice, America will very gladly receive documents. Indeed, the request for the British case may be more direct and pressing than this. The American people will consider that fighting for arbitration is fighting for peace.

AN ADVANCE RECEIVED "WITH OPEN ARMS."

If Lord Salisbury can find a way and will make the slightest advance towards a recognition of the American attitude, it will be received with wide-open arms. I will quote a single example of the readiness of American to coalesce with English opinion. The "New York Sun," the most outspoken paper in defiant defence of Americanism, gives the greatest prominence to my last despatch. Its message from London, apropos of the Transvaal, begins as follows:—"The great and inspiring news which England gives the world to-day is the news of the recovery of the national virility and the revival of the national valour. The epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin has aroused Britain as nothing has before stirred British patriotism in this generation." When the most anti-English journal in the United States speaks like this, it is dazzling clear how little stands in the way of a complete reconciliation. The American Government and people ask only that Lord Salisbury's blunt refusal and Mr. Cleveland's menaces alike be set aside and forgotten.

"THE METEOR FLAG OF ENGLAND."

The tide of opinion regarding England is distinctly turning, owing both to the "Daily Chronicle's" utterances and to England's anxious foreign crisis. Yesterday (Jan. 5) I quoted the "Sun"; to-day the New York "Tribune," says there is something magnificent in the way in which the British themselves face their international situation. To-day the meteor flag of England floats over one-fifth of the land area of the globe, and over more than one-fourth of the human race. No wonder her would-be rivals hate her. The "Tribune" speaks of everlasting Carbrigh of the British in the memories of Agincourt, Plassey, and Trafalgar, and declares that the present opportunity is equally momentous and advantageous to both countries. It adds that a worthy diplomacy should now make an easy way for an equitable and amicable settlement with Great Britain. Upon the Governments of Washington and Westminster it rests to determine whether this noblest opportunity of the age shall be neglected or shall be improved to the perpetual profit and glory of both the great divisions of the English-speaking race. Many such utterances prove the truth of my assertions, that all the best American opinion is earnestly desirous of a friendly and dignified settlement.

BEHRING SEA TREATY WANTED.

I beg your attention to one other urgent matter. The Behring Sea Commission declared the American must pay 4,250dols., or appoint a Commission to determine the amount. Secretary Gresham made it clear that the assent of Congress was essential to the payment. Congress, in spite of Mr. Cleveland's Message of Dec. 3, said that if Congress declined to affirm, "it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the Government is bound by every consideration of honour and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration, therefore, has been agreed upon, and will be immediately laid before the Senate." Now this treaty has been drawn up, discussed, and approved by America, by Canada, and by the British Ambassador. Where is it? It is delayed in London by the British Government. Meanwhile, the President is unable to keep his promise to Congress, and must soon make awkward explanations if nothing is done. The instant conclusion of this treaty is demanded by the effect it would have upon public opinion in both countries of one concluded arbitration, while another is hanging fire, and by the proof it would afford of the absence of bellicose feeling here, and the sympathetic attitude of England. Pray urge this in the interests of peace.

A MODUS VIVENDI.

The Commissioner, on Jan. 7, after repeating his conviction that the American people would support their Government in war with this country on behalf of arbitration where American interests were believed to be involved, proposes a modus vivendi. If Lord Salisbury, while declining to arbitrate with Venezuela by itself, would conclude a treaty with the United States, covering all question failing of diplomatic settlement, the communication would be received with warm sympathy. He reminds us of what has been done in the direction of international arbitration both by Congress and the House of Commons, and refers to the mistaken impressions caused by the President's Message and Lord Salisbury's despatches. The aggrieved sentiments balance each other but there is every ground for mutual agreement.

THE SITUATION AT CARACAS.

The "Times" special correspondent at Caracas telegraphed, on Jan. 3, that the situation was quiet and the public excitement greatly subsided. It is understood that any further communication from the British Government will be referred to Washington before an answer is given. According to a telegram to the New York "World" President Crespo, whilst appealing for a united front against the English invader, councels calmness, advising the Venezuelans to refrain from violence, and to await the action of the United States.

At a public banquet given on Jan. 4, to the members of the United States Legation in Caracas, the American Minister said now that the United States had espoused the Venezuelan cause they would never abandon it in future.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Details of the 1886 negotiations are to be found in a Blue-book issued in September 1896 (Commercial, No. 23, 1896). "Correspondence relating to the Commercial Treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela and the Imposition by Venezuela of Differential Duties, 1825-86." It is stated that the British Foreign Office is preparing a new and enlarged report on Venezuela, which will give the very latest and fullest description of the country, with maps showing in detail the territory which is the subject of the controversy with the Government of Venezuela. A Rome correspondent says important documents have been found in the archives of the Vatican, relating to Catholic mission in Venezuela. The documents show that certain mission stations within the territory claimed by Great Britain were included in the diocese of Caracas, prior to the time that Great Britain acquired Guiana.

A lecture on British Guiana was delivered, on Jan. 6, at Winchester House, London, by Mr. A. E. H. Swift, the chair being occupied by Mr. Walter Smith. The lecturer gave an outline of the history for the past 400 years of the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. He stated that the Schomburgk line was absolutely within the limits of British territory, and that this country really had the right to a good deal more. We could stand unhesitatingly before the world and assert that our claim was one of absolute right, our only weakness, he contended having been in the magnanimity displayed by England in allowing any portion of her rights to be open to arbitration. The Colony of British Guiana was immensely rich in gold, timber, and water, and labour was abundant. After quoting from the recently published views of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Henry Barkly, and Mr. Justice Conde Williams as to the auriferous nature of the disputed territory, he referred, amid cheers, to the determined action which had been taken by the Prime Minister with respect to the question at issue, and afterwards remarked that, as Englishmen, they might feel glad that they were in possession of what, in his opinion, would prove to be the richest gold country the world had ever seen.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE "Times" in its article on Indian Affairs says:—"The trouble in the Transvaal has brought the position of the Indian subjects in that Republic to a crisis. The almost incredible situation has been arrived at, in which one class of British subjects can be compelled by a foreign State to take up arms against other classes of British subjects. Just before the telegraph flashed the news that Dr. Jameson had crossed the frontier, Mr. Chamberlain had under his consideration one of the most remarkable memorials which ever came before a Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was no question of exclusion from constitutional rights, or of subjection to arbitrary taxation or even of a British subject's liberty to trade in and move freely on his lawful business through the territories of a friendly Power. It was simply a case of a numerous body of British subjects being compelled by the local law to fight against other subjects of the Queen.

"The copy of the memorial forwarded to us by the British-Indian subjects in the South African Republic begins with a startling statement. When the Volksraad of the Republic ratified on Oct. 7, last the treaty exempting all British subjects in the Republic from personal military service, it at the same time passed a resolution that "by British subjects" shall be understood "white persons." The British-Indian subjects in the Republic promptly telegraphed to the Secretary of State protesting against this distinction—a distinction imported without authority into the treaty, and which rendered the Indian-British subjects in the Republic liable to military service. The memorialists lay stress on the fact that the Boer Volksraad, while accepting the treaty as a whole, alters it in such a way as to exclude from its benefit a large class of her Majesty's subjects for whose protection it was designed. The reason for exempting British subjects from military service in the Transvaal was a sound one. British subjects were excluded from burgher rights and practically precluded from acquiring them. It was therefore held that they ought not to be liable to the military service which forms an obligation attached to those rights. If, urge the memorialists, the European, or, as the resolution of the Volksraad insultingly puts it, the 'white British subjects,' were 'exempted because of the political disabilities they labour under, much more should the Indian-British subjects, who not only do not enjoy any political rights in the South African Republic, but are treated as little more than chattels—of which fact the resolution is another indication.' The situation is one which the Indian Government has for some time been compelled to regard as very serious. From our own British point of view it is now intolerable. By allowing the Transvaal to treat British-Indian subjects as if they had no right to the protection of their own Government, we have encouraged the Boer Assembly to pass a resolution which exposes them to something like slave conscription in time of war. If a conflict were to take place between the British Government and the Government of the Transvaal, we might now see a levy of British Indian subjects driven at the point of Tranvaal bayonets against the bayonets of British troops. This astonishing spectacle is only the natural result of the failure of the British Government to declare that all British subjects in a foreign State have the right to the protection of the British Government.

"What answer can our Indian Government make to such complaints? It tills its gazettes with thanks to the brave Indian soldiers who a few months ago fought their way across almost impossible mountains into Chitral, and on whom at all seasons and in all years falls the chief burden of defending our Indian frontier. At the same time it finds itself unable to secure for the Indian fellow-subjects of those brave soldiers the fundamental rights of British subjects in a petty African State. If the Indian Government were left to itself, it might apply the short and sharp remedy which it has previously applied under less grave provocation. But it knowns that to suspend the laws under which Indian emigration to South Africa is conducted would be a blow to British industries that our own Colonies in South Africa might reasonably resent. One thing is clear—in the forthcoming adjustment of our relations with the South African Republic the claims of British Indian subjects cannot be ignored.

THERE was a severe shock of earthquake, on Jan. 5, in the province of Azerbaijan. The centre of the disturbance was Miane, half-way between Tehran and Tabriz.

LORD DUNMORE AND AGA KHAN.

LORD DUNMORE writes in the "Times" of yesterday (Jan. 9):—"In my book on the Pamirs, published in 1894, I related (Vol. II., pp. 34-5) a story which I found to be current in India, Kashmir, and in parts of Central Asia concerning his late Highness the Sultan Aga Khan, more generally known in Turkestan as Aga Subib. His Highness's grandson, Sultan Mohomed Aga Khan, on reading this passage in my book, made a public remonstrance against the appearance of the story as not founded on fact. As this remonstrance was published in the "Times," I have much pleasure in acting on his Highness's courteous suggestion by sending you the enclosed correspondence, for which I hope you will kindly find a place in your columns:—

Carlton Club, Nov. 23, 1895.—To his Highness Sultan Mohomed Aga Khan.—Your Highness,—I only returned to England from South Africa yesterday after an absence of six months, mostly spent in places where letters could not reach me, consequently I had heard nothing of your Highness's complaints against certain passages in my book on the Pamirs. I have now seen and read your Highness's letter in London "Times" and the "Pioneer" (India), and I take the earliest possible opportunity of expressing my sincere regret that any words of mine should have caused you pain. I hope it is not necessary for me to assure your Highness that I would not have done so consciously or intentionally. The story was related to me by a gentleman in some authority (myself I must not name), on whose statement I felt I was quite justified in relying, and I find that it is current in other quarters. If any new edition of my book is called for I will, of course, omit the passage, and if your Highness meanwhile desires to make public use of this letter I should be happy that you should do so. Regarding the letter written by your Highness's secretary some time ago, I can only say that I forwarded it to my publishers with a view to omitting the passage referred to, but the second edition was already printed, and it was too late. Once more I beg you to accept the assurance of my regret for having inadvertently caused you pain, and I beg to remain, yours faithfully Dunmore.

Mazon, Mentone, Dec. 20, 1895.—To the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore.—My Lord,—Your letter of the 26th ult., from the Carlton Club makes me regret the forgetfulness on your part that caused my private secretary's letter to remain unanswered. A line from you then would have saved a deal of unpleasantness and pain; for I can assure you, though I defended, and think still defend, the Missions of my grandfather, I was far from pleased to be constrained to write so strongly on the subject to the Press. The story we were told, which you rightly say is current in other quarters, is a chestnut in India. The heroes of it were originally the most peaceful of Bombay traders, Borahs, and I have no doubt it has been applied to the followers of other religions in the East. In the "Pioneer" a certain Prof. Ahmed, of Indore wrote on the subject, but not only withdrew what he said after a reply from me, but sent me personally a thoroughly Eastern apology. After so strong a letter as that of mine to the London "Times" I think it only fair to your lordship to give your explanation in the same paper, and I believe nothing would tell in your favour so much as your own frank, friendly, straightforward letter. I regret that a misunderstanding has arisen, and I am sure, if I have the pleasure of meeting you, it will be on the most friendly terms. I beg to remain, with sentiments of respect and esteem,—Yours faithfully, SULTAN MOHOMED AGA KHAN, P. S.

As you may not have kept a copy of your letter I enclose it in case you wish to insert it in the London "Times." As to this letter, you may make public use of it if you think it desirable.—A. K.

CABINET CRISIS IN CANADA.

A MINISTERIAL crisis has suddenly occurred at Ottawa. On Jan. 3, Mr. Haggart, Minister of Canals and Railways, and Mr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, waited on the Premier, Sir M. Bowell, and intimated that the feeling among many of the supporters of the Government was that in the interests of the Conservative party a change in the leadership was required. Sir M. Bowell was not disposed to accede to the wishes of his colleagues, and, on Jan. 4, the two Ministers named, with five others—the Ministers of Finance, Justice, Trade and Commerce and the Militia and the Controller of Customs—tendered their resignations, which were accepted by Sir M. Bowell. Sir Charles Tupper, sen., at present High Commissioner in England, who is just now in Ottawa, is generally regarded as the man best fitted to weld the Conservative party togeth r again and become its leader. It is at present doubtful whether Sir M. Bowell will leave the Ministry altogether; it is possible that he may remain in office under Sir C. Tupper. He will not take the post of High Commissioner in England.

Lord Aberdeen has refused to accept the resignation of the Canadian Premier on the ground that Parliament had not yet expressed its opinion on the Speech from the Throne. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will therefore endeavour to reorganise the Cabinet.

In the Senate, on Jan. 7, Sir M. Bowell said he believed the verdict of the country would be that his colleagues had acted most treacherously towards him.

Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster-General, has charged the Minister of Agriculture with writing anonymous letters to the Governor-General, accusing him of receiving a bribe in connection with a railway company's charter. Mr. Montague denies the charge and demands an investigation.

Col. Lake, the Quartermaster General of the Dominion forces, has left for England in connection with the strengthening of the Canadian militia and the defences. It is understood that the field batteries are to be increased from four to six guns each.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

THE Ambassadors on Jan. 4, instructed the Consuls at Aleppo to prepare the way for mediation at Zeitun, and the Porte ordered its command to suspend hostilities. It is stated that the report of the fall of Zeitun was invented by the Turkish authorities at Aleppo to cheer the spirits of the Mohammedan population. The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says the concession made to the Powers of admitting Consular mediation at Zeitun is a step so far as it goes, the Sultan deserves credit. The Consular mediation will be a rough job in the winter season, and a very difficult one, for the Turks will never admit capitulation without surrendr of arms, and it is very improbable that the people of Zeitun will accept this condition.

The recent massacre at Orfah is now said to have been on a large scale. The Porte estimates the number of persons killed at 900, but private reports make the number much greater. Biredjik, on the Euphrates, 50 miles west of Orfah, is said to have been burnt down, and the whole vilayet of Aleppo is in a state of ferment.

There are said to have been 182 political arrests in Constantinople recently in connection with an alleged plot to assault the Minister of Marine by way of an indirect demonstration against the Sultan.

An Imperial Irade has been issued ordering the reorganisation of the Turkish army and raising the strength of the detachments in Macedonia, Crete, and the Hedjaz.

The "Times" New York correspondent says that very circumstantial reports come from Washington that the United States Government has quite resolved to interfere actively in Turkey to obtain redress for outrages on Americans and protection for those still within Turkish jurisdiction. The North Atlantic Squadron will, it is said, sail for the Mediterranean.

A second battalion of Turkish troops arrived at Canea from Smyrna, on Jan. 2, and a third has just reached Suda Bay with six mountain guns and large quantities of ammunition. It is evident (says the "Times" Athens correspondent) that the Porte's pretended abandonment of aggressive tactics was a ruse.

THE Comte de Cesti was arrested in Paris, on Jan. 6, on the charge of having obtained 1,000,000f. from the late M. Max Lebaudy by fraud. The *Figaro* alleges that the young millionaire was the victim of extensive blackmailing operations. According to the *Rappel* the preliminary inquiry had already shown that M. Lebaudy was shamefully preyed upon. It is reported that the banker with whom the money of the late M. Max Lebaudy was deposited has absconded, leaving a deficit in his accounts of nearly 2,000,000f.

ONE of the prettiest episodes in the life of the Marquise Capaneca del Gullovuce, known to the playing world as the famous tragedienne, Adelaide Ristori, is yearly recalled by the gift of a basket of orange from a Spanish greengrocer, named Chapado. Chapado was once a soldier in the Spanish Army, condemned to death for insubordination, but Ristori, whose interest had been aroused in the unfortunate man, flung herself on her knees before the Duke of Valencia and Queen Isabella, and "begged off" so eloquently that she secured his pardon. Every year the grateful ex-soldier sends an offering fruit to the Marquise to whom he owes his life.

SAYS "Peter Lombard" in the *Church Times*:—"The late Bishop Hills was the cause of wit in others. One bright Monday morning he was standing talking to Mr. Pearson, the vicar of Darlington, when a Mr. Manghan came up and handed him some 'sovereigns, 'That, my lord, is yesterday's collection for your funds.' At once the vicar took off his hat, and bowing, said, 'Hail, smiling Morn, that tips the Hills with gold.'"

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

CHANGES AND PROGRESS IN THE MILITARY WORLD.

In accordance with custom in recent years, Colonel H. T. Hildyard, Commandant of the Staff College, has prepared for the Council of the Royal United Service Institution a precis of the annual reports compiled by Von Löbel on the changes and progress in military matters in 1894, which is published in the current issue of the journal of the institution. The original work is one of very great magnitude, embracing within its scope the whole of the civilised military forces of the world. In the last issue the armies of no fewer than twenty-two countries and States in Europe and Asia are brought under review. The records of the military operations of the year occupy considerably more space than usual, the greater portion being filled by the notice of the war between Japan and China. Next in importance are the operations conducted by the Italians in Erythrea, their comparatively recent acquisition in East Africa.

Taking the German Army first, the total establishment is set down as 18,609 officers, 528,167 of other ranks, 95,794 horses, 2,542 horsed guns, and 97 horsed ammunition waggons. For the whole of Germany the number on the alphabetical and postponed lists for service for the year 1892-93 was 1,522,076, from which it appears that the fear expressed at the time of the discussion on the increase of the Army in 1893, that this measure would be required to complete the large annual contingent would not be forthcoming, was unfounded.

The available armed forces of Belgium stood as follow:—Field Army, 72,932 men; fortress troops, 58,380; total, 131,312. In the fortresses of Antwerp, Liege Namur, Termonde, and Diest committees have been formed with the object of carrying out or preparing in peace time all the measures that may either be necessary for placing the armament on the best possible footing for defence. The committees assemble annually to settle the schemes of defence and mobilisation. The proposals drawn up are transmitted to the Fortress Committee and the Chief of the Staff of the Army, who consider them and subsequently report either to the Minister of War with such remarks thy may have to make. An experiment in mobilisation was made between Aug. 23 and Sept. 8, for which period the Fourth Army Division was called out. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to train the assembled troops in the use of the M'89 rifle, and manœuvres were held between the camp of Beverloo and Brussels. The mobilisation was not carried out altogether as intended because of deficiencies in the necessary equipment. One of the Infantry and one of the Artillery ammunition columns could not, on the account stated, be formed at all; the batteries had only six waggons instead of nine, and these waggons had only four instead of six horses. Notwithstanding this, it was necessary to borrow both men and horses in considerable numbers from all the Artillery regiments, the train and administration troops from Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp. The Reservists were not mobilised. The division numbered 414 officers, 51,123 men, 2,363 horses, and 348 waggons. Late in the year a Bill was promoted, proposing a number of changes in the organisation of the Army with a view of a more even distribution of the military burden. The more important of these are—(1) the formation of a new class of Volunteers from whom no longer period of service with the colours will be required than that fixed for the Militia; (2) reduction of the period of service with the colours of the ordinary Volunteer to four or five years, with an increase of pay; (3) establishment of Volunteers very similar to the one-year Volunteers in Germany, from whom the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Reserve would be completed; (4) the prospect of obtaining a civil appointment for every Volunteer on the completion of service with the colours; (5) the division of the annual contingent of recruits by drawing lots into two classes—active and reserve; (6) abolition of substitutes; (7) reduction of period of service with the colours; (8) introduction of a defence tax which would have to be paid by every citizen not belonging to the Army between the ages of 20 and 32; and (9) reorganisation of the Field Army, under which scheme the entire Army would number 180,000 men.

As fixed by the Estimates, the peace strength of the Army of Bulgaria and east Roumelia was 35,493 combatants, 421 non-combatants (musicians, etc), a total of 35,919 men. This strength was not, however, reached during 1894; from reasons of economy it was kept on the average six per cent. below it. There were kept horsed 216 field and mountain guns and howitzers and only 41 ammunition waggons—one per battery. The active war strength—Field Army, Reserve Army, and Landsturm—is estimated in round numbers to be 237,000 men, 38,000 horses and oxen, 9,000 waggons, 180,000 bayonets, 7,000 sabres, and 420 guns. The number of men incurring liability to military service was 35,000, of whom 24,000 were enrolled. Under the directions of the new Minister of War the preparations for mobilisation are being carried out with greater energy than ever. In order to supply as a temporary measure the want of trains every parish is under the obligation of keeping always ready a waggon of a prescribed pattern and a pair of horses. In this manner at the present time there are in each provisional district from 150 to 180 of these waggons in good condition, making over 1,000 for the whole army.

The peace organisation of the Danish Army is in two general commands; the headquarters of the first is at Copenhagen, and of the second at Aarhus. The former comprises 2 brigades of 13 battalions, 2 regiments of cavalry, numbering 6 squadrons, 1½ regiment of artillery having 3 divisions each of 3 batteries; 2 battalions of fortress artillery, comprising 6 companies and 1 regiment of engineers and 5 companies. The second command has 3 brigades, having 6 regiments of 18 battalions, 3 regiments of cavalry—9 squadrons, half a regiment of field artillery. There are further the following cadres for reserves to the active army; 1 bodyguard battalion, 10 line battalions, 2 battalions for Copenhagen, 4 batteries, 5 artillery companies, including a reserve for Bornholm and 3 reserve companies of engineers. The war strength of the army is 1,185 officers and 42,903 men. In addition to these there would be available for reinforcement 245 officers and 13,720 men. The important changes effected in the French army in 1894 comprise the new organisation of the Field Artillery and the simultaneous addition to it of 23 batteries, the abolition of the regiments of pontooners, the duties of which are transferred to the Engineers, and the issue of new drill regulations for the Infantry. The number of recruits on the muster roll for 1893 was 343,651—66,226 more than in the previous year. Deductions had to be made from this number of 30,356 who were declared to be unfit for service, and of 10,734 who did not appear at the muster. Allowing for some minor deductions, the contingent finally approved numbered 212,700 men. There were further 25,627 men voluntarily enlisted for the army in France, Algeria, and elsewhere, which makes a total of 238,327. By the law of July 30, 1893, the colonial army is completed by voluntary enlistment and by re-engaged men. Young men between the ages of 18 and 20 are eligible for enlistment, and also men allotted to the auxiliary services of the Army, provided they fulfill the required conditions. A bounty of 100 frs. is paid on enlistment for 3 years, and 200 frs. for 4 years. Further bounties are paid on re-engagement, also increased pay to re-engaged men who, if they complete 15 years' service, are entitled to a pension. The Marine troops in the interior of France also form a part of the Colonial Army. An instruction published in May, 1894, has replaced the regulations in force since 1890 for the supply of small arm ammunition in the field. The total number of rounds to be carried per man is 303, distributed as follows:—Carried by the soldier, 120 rounds: in the company waggons, 66 rounds per man; in infantry ammunition and park sections, 118 rounds per man. The changes made in the former regulations were due to the abolition of the previously existing battalion small-arm ammunition waggons, and the substitution for them of company waggons in the proportion of one per company. These follow the troops, and on the adoption of fighting formation the cartridges are issued to the men, and the waggons assembled behind the reserve of the regiment. During the engagement, if the necessity arises, an ammunition waggon with small arm ammunition is detached from the infantry ammunition section to each battalion. The carrying into the fighting line of the ammunition from these waggons is done by men detailed from the reserve.

At the beginning of 1894 the available strength of the Italian Army was 3,333,682 men. At the end of the year a number of royal decrees were promulgated, having for their object to effect economies in the Budget by doing away with all appointments and formations which can be dispensed with in peace time, while in war they would be superfluous. Altogether, when the full effect of the new regulations is felt, the number of officers will be more than 900 less than previously, and that of civilian officials in military employ 400 less.

Excepting two companies and a mounted bodyguard for duty at the Court, and 500 to 600 men on the frontier, no service is given in Montenegro in time of peace. The total strength of the army is, however, about 50,000 men, that is, 25 per cent. of the population. From past experience it would seem likely that the whole available force could be assembled within a week either on the Austrian or the Turkish frontier.

In war the forces of the Netherlands include the Field Army and the garrison troops. The former consists of 3 army divisions. The garrison troops consist of 9 infantry battalions, 4 fortress artillery regiments (40 companies), 4 companies of the armoured Fort Artillery Corps, 2 companies of the Torpedo Corps, and 4 companies of Fortress Engineers. The strength of the field army should be:—(1) Combatants: 696 officers, 34,867 other ranks, 3,184 horse, and 120 guns; (2) Non-combatants: 174 officers, 3,471 other ranks, 2,574 horses, and 450 waggons. The garrison troops number 380 officers, 16,734 other ranks.

The estimated strength of the forces of Austria-Hungary available in first and second lines, but exclusive of the Landsturm formations, is, in round numbers, as follows:—1,711,220 officers and men, 193,345 horses, and 2,024 guns. Numerous changes have resulted from the law of 1893, by which men joining the Landwehr without having previously served in the army are retained for 2 years with the colours, and the non-commissioned officers for a third year.

In Roumania the peace strength is 44,721 men and 9,564 horses. To be added to these are those men not embodied for permanent service, but called up annually for limited periods of training, namely, 65,726 infantry and 8,866 cavalry. The organisation, both in peace and war, is in 4 army corps and 1 independent division in the Dobrudscha. So far as it is possible to judge, the existing condition of things is favourable for mobilisation. The territorial system has been thoroughly carried out, and sufficient modern arms are available. In all the circumstances it seems probable that the mobilisation of the field army would be completed within about fifteen days.

The peace strength of the Russian Army in Europe and the Caucasus, exclusive of local instructional troops, frontier guards, gendarmerie, and smaller units, in 1894 was approximately about 749,640 men with 1,744 guns. On mobilisation for war, not including the local commands and the Caucasian Militia, the numbers available are estimated as 56,330 officers and 3,077,394 men. The Regular Infantry and Artillery are recruited exclusively from Europe, and it is not possible to say with certainty how far the force is in a position to be placed complete on a war footing. According to Russian sources, including the troops quartered in the Irkutsk military district, there can be assembled in the Amur territory 30,000 infantry, 5,008 cavalry, 1,600 artillery, and 82 guns. The actual concentration of a force of these dimensions, especially as regards guns, seems, to say the least, doubtful. The view generally accepted in Europe that these troops are badly armed and trained would seem, from the reports made on the subject last year by the commander of the Amur military district in connection with his inspections, to be an erroneous one.

The forces that would become available on mobilisation in Switzerland are divided into three categories. The first comprises all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 32, the second those between 33 and 40, the third all others between the ages of 17 and 50. On Jan. 1, 1894, the first Category (Auszug) comprised 97,929 Infantry, 3,244 Cavalry, 20,294 Artillery and Train, and 6,792 Engineers and Auxiliary Services. The Second Category (Landwehr) was made up of 57,979 Infantry, 2,936 Cavalry, 12,357 Artillery and Train, and 3,236 Engineers and Auxiliary Services. In the Third Category (Landsturm) the strength available was 115,958 Infantry, 4,672 Rifles, 3,268 Artillery of position, 115,958 Pioneers, and 97,479 Auxiliary Services. From the paper strength of the forces given here it would probably be necessary to deduct at least 20 per cent. to obtain the marching-out strength.

The distribution of the Spanish army in peace and war is equally in 7 army corps, the headquarters of which are located respectively at Madrid, Seville, Valencia, Barcelona, Saragossa, Burgos, and Valladolid. The mobilised forces are estimated to amount to 176,035, exclusive of officers, with 590 guns. Of reserve troops there are estimated as available 5,500 officers and 585,000 men of the First Reserve and 1, 217,000 of the Second Reserve.

The total peace strength of the army and establishments of Turkey is from 220,000 to 225,000 men, but of this number only from 170,000 to 175,000 are included in the strength of the combatant formations. According to the estimate given in the reports for 1892, it is probable, looking to the actual conditions, that for a great defensive war Turkey could, within the space of two or three months, commence a campaign with about 400,000 men. In the case of a protracted war it might be possible for her to dispose, from first to last, of another 400,000 men.

With regard to Japan, we are reminded that the reorganisation of the army of that country after the European pattern dates only from 1872, and that the results attained are somewhat remarkable, looking to the comparatively short time that has since elapsed. The organisation of the army in peace is in seven divisions, one of which is composed of Guard troops. The same organisation was designed for war; but on the occasion of the mobilisation for the war against China an army corps organisation was adopted. The constitution of the Japanese division follows closely that of European armies, and numbers about 12,000 combatants in war—in peace only between 7,000 and 8,000. There are, however, great possibilities for expansion of the army in population, even of the martial classes from which the annual contingents are drawn is exceedingly dense. Japan has taken care to defend the capital by fortifications, to maintain communication between the several portions of her territory that are separated by the sea, and to close the Straits of Corea. The fortifications answer modern requirements. Armour has not, however, been utilised in their construction.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	20,800	30	23,830
Or per mile of Railway	26	181	.....	207
For previous week of half-year..	2,000	8,000	10	10,010
Total for 2 weeks	5,000	28,800	40	33,840
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,590	22,448	31	25,069
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	191	.....	217
Total to corresponding date do.	4,440	38,482	53	42,975

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,239
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Total traffic for the week	400	370	.....	770
Or per mile of Railway	23	22	.....	45

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SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

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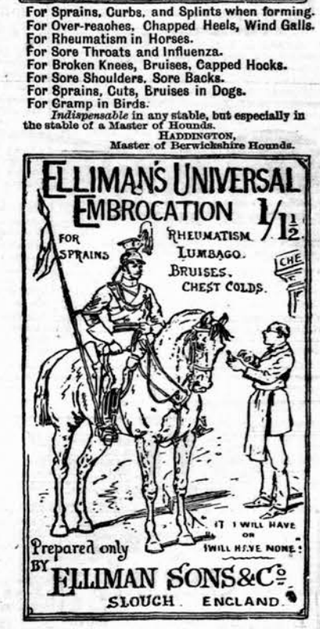

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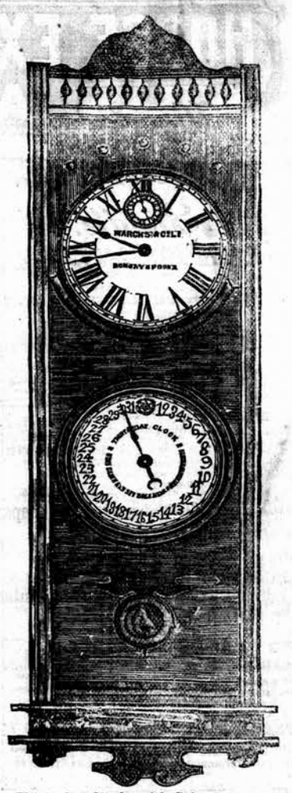

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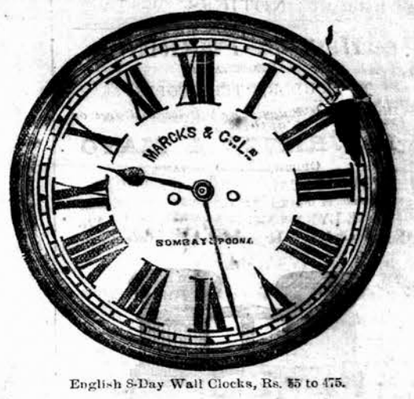

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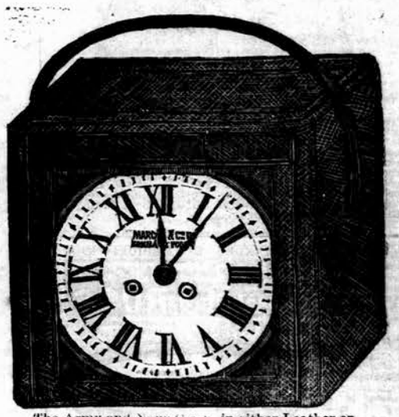

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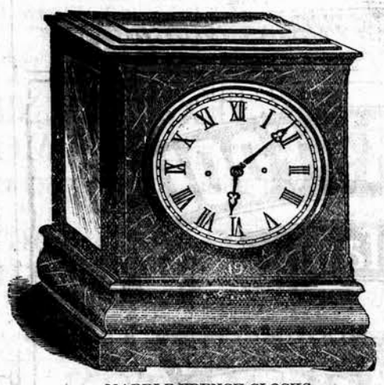

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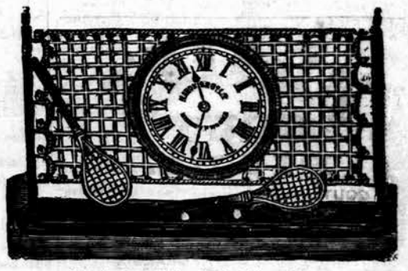

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